THE BUILDER

INCORPORATING

"ARCHITECTURE" and "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT"

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THIS WEEK'S NEWS

PAGE

FOURTEEN nations will be represented at the International Landscape Conference and Exhibition to be opened at the County Hall, London, on August 9. Among the subjects to be discussed at the Conference will be the relation of landscape to industry, leisure and housing. 152

WAR DAMAGE repairs have recently been carried out at Sion College, London. An illustrated article recounts salient features of the building's history and describes the work of reinstatement that has been done. 154

A DETAILED explanation of the procedure for making building applications in the light of the recently published Town and Country Planning (Making of Applications) Regulations, 1948, is contributed by J. R. Hale, A.R.I.C.S., M.T.P.I. 156

A CALORIMETER BUILDING has been built at the Fuel Research Station, Greenwich, to provide more comprehensive facilities for investigations into the properties and utilisation of domestic fuels. 158

MR. F. R. STEELE, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.C.S., M.T.P.I., County Architect, West Sussex County Council, has designed 12 perspective sketches of houses for the guidance of persons depositing plans for approval by the County Council Planning Authority. 165

THE serious threat to comprehensive planning caused by emigration and drift of population from highland areas to industrial localities in Scotland was mentioned by Mr. R. Gardner-Medwin, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., at the annual country meeting of the Town Planning Institute. 166

THE total cost of Rhodesia's 10-year Development Plan is estimated at £17,000,000. Details are given of the new airport now under construction at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia and of a proposed hydro-electric scheme in Uganda. 167

POST-WAR housing work in Tanganyika was described by Mr. A. J. Mitchell, M.I.C.E., when he spoke at the conference on civil engineering problems in the colonies, organised by the Institution of Civil Engineers. 168

THE importance of the work of the British Standards Institution to the export drive was emphasised by Lord McGowan at the annual general meeting of the Institution. 168

A 10 PER CENT. SAVING in man-hours is claimed for an incentive bonus scheme being operated in the building department of the St. Pancras Borough Council. 170

A PROTEST at what he describes as "inaccurate and harmful" statements made by representatives of the operatives regarding employers and the adoption of systems of incentives has been voiced by Mr. F. M. Sleeman, president of the N.F.B.T.E. 170

THE MINISTER OF WORKS has appointed an Apprenticeship and Training Council for the Electrical Contracting Industry. 170

ARCHITECTS AND THE WORKING PARTY

THE Working Party, under Sir Thomas Phillips's chairmanship, though primarily concerned with the part which builders play in the efficient organisation of building operations, has also to consider the contribution that the constructional professions can make to the smooth running of building jobs. An open invitation to give evidence has now been issued. What point of view is to be put forward on behalf of the architects and who is to be spokesman? Alternatively, does it matter if no point of view at all is advanced or, as is possible, evidence is given by several societies?

The answer to these questions depends very largely upon what the Working Party conceives to be its brief. The terms of reference are known, but what has not yet emerged is whether the Party will treat its task solely as a technical examination of the organisation of building contracts or whether it will also extend its inquiries to cover the deeper and more significant question of the reorganisation of building, in the terms of a recent resolution passed by the Operatives' conference, "as a social service." In other words, could the Working Party's investigations lead it in the direction of recommending nationalisation?

Nothing in the terms of reference precludes such a finding, in our view, should there be support for it within the Working Party, and the architectural profession might well consider how it would be placed in the event of the Working Party arriving at the conclusion that the efficiency of building organisation would be increased if the industry had some measure of nationalisation applied to it. We think such a suggestion most unlikely on grounds of efficiency alone, but it should be remembered that there would be nothing inherently difficult in nationalising at the least that part of the building industry which at present is responsible for contract building. To some extent the framework is there already, for the greater part of building is under the control of Whitehall and the local authorities. An extension of the activities of the mobile labour force on the one hand and a directive on the other that every local authority should set up its own direct labour department would ensure that the bulk of present new construction would be taken out of the hands of private contractors.

To a great extent a degree of nationalisation has already overtaken architecture. Such new work as the private architect gets is for the most part, passed on by local authorities or by Government departments. For the rest, small repairs, war damage and conversion work remain. There is plenty of paper work, of course, but much of it is being undertaken as a labour of faith and no one knows when much of it will be built. As a result, most young architects are going into official service and many of the older ones are being driven out of practice. The folly of this, leaving on one side the elementary question of fairness, is that when the building industry returns to normality, there may well be insufficient architects

in private practice to cope with the work and to cope with it efficiently.

A significant hint that this state of affairs is already with us was given in Mr. Leonard C. Howitt's letter in our last issue when he stated that a local government authority wishing to put out work was guided not by the extent of private architects' pecuniary embarrassment but by their experience and ability to carry out the particular type of work required. No one will quarrel with the sense of this, but it is to be remarked how often the same names crop up in, for example, different Education Authority lists. The inference can only be that the number of private architects considered capable of carrying out the design of a school are few. If this is so, could it be otherwise when so few private architects have had the opportunity or the experience? The longer the present conditions persist, the shallower grows the pool of experience.

What steps have been taken in the past eight years to draw attention to this state of affairs? There have been several private efforts, and successive Presidents of the R.I.B.A. have done much behind the scenes to impress on successive Governments the need, in the public interest, to keep the practising architect in reasonable work. No great success has to be recorded, perhaps none was to be expected, and a great deal of the work that has come the way of the practising architect has been through the common-sense of a few of the great County authorities whose architects have taken private firms into collaboration on some of their housing and school building.

It is the view of many private architects that the time is overdue when the place which the private architect should hold in the future, and the petty annoyances and frustrations to which he is now subject, should be publicly and consistently pointed out in Parliament and Press. Those that hold this view are not in conflict with their official brethren; they believe, on the contrary, that the latter are necessary adjuncts to the modern state, and they are equally clear that the existence of a strong and virile body of private architects is no less vital. They are aware that the peculiar needs of the time and the political tendencies of the present Government are not factors which operate in favour of private enterprise but they are equally clear that these are no reasons for letting their case go unpublished or their claims go by default. There is a strong feeling also that early steps should be taken to make the Working Party aware of these views.

We find ourselves much in agreement with this point of view. The case for an architectural profession in which both private and official architects have their place needs preparing and publishing. How is this best to be done? The strongest case would undoubtedly come from a body representative of all architects, the Architects' Registration Council, but that Council is not empowered to undertake such work and representations, if they are to be made, must come from the individual Institutes and Associations.

Recently, as our readers will be aware, there has been set up a body under the title "The Architects' National Council" on which among others are represented the three younger professional institutions concerning themselves with architects, and more recently the "unattached" architects, but to which the R.I.B.A.'s support has not yet been lent. It must be clear that without the support of the oldest, the largest and the most technically qualified of the professional institutes, the word "National" in the new Council's title becomes nonsense and any pronouncement it may make or action it may take will lose a corresponding force.

The R.I.B.A. Council may well have good reasons for allowing the invitation to "lie on the table," but it can have none for not seeing that full discussion takes place on the principle involved. We hope that this may yet be done and that in any discussion principles may be kept well isolated from personalities.

NOTES AND NEWS

International Landscape Conference.

FOURTEEN nations will be represented at the International Landscape Conference and Exhibition, organised by the Institute of Landscape Architects, to be opened at the County Hall, S.E.1, on August 9. The theme of the Conference is "The Work of the Landscape Architect in Relation to Society," and during the four-day conference, from August 9 to 12, British and foreign delegates will discuss such subjects as the evolution of landscape, its economics and its relation to industry, leisure and housing.

The British speakers will include Mr. Thomas Sharp, past president of the Town Planning Institute; Mr. G. A. Jellicoe, president of the Institute of Landscape Architects; Mr. James W. R. Adams, county planning officer for Kent; Mr. H. F. Clark, lecturer on landscape architecture at Reading university; Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis and Miss J. G. Ledeboer. Foreign speakers will include Mr. Leon Zach, director of site planning in the U.S. war department; M. Holger Blom, chief of the parks department, Stockholm; and Professor Rene Pechere, professor of town planning at Brussels university. Other nations represented will be France, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Canada, Spain, Poland, Italy, Holland and Uruguay.

"The Landscape of Work and Leisure" is the title of the accompanying exhibition, which will remain open to the public until August 21. For the first time in England the development of landscape architecture as a profession all over the world will be fully demonstrated. An outstanding section on the British side will be on factory and industrial landscape, including the work of the Miners' Welfare Commission on miners' recreation grounds and the surroundings of coal mines in Cumberland and the Forest of Dean. Other sections include foreshore development; landscape for leisure (illustrated from holiday camps, resorts and recreation centres); highway planting; allotments; hospital surroundings; housing estates; urban landscape; and cemeteries and crematoria, including military cemeteries in France and Italy.

Architecture in New Zealand.

IN spite of the fact that the number of building permits granted in New Zealand each year show a wide fluctuation, statistical studies indicate that 250 architects per million of population and eight to ten graduates per million are required in the Dominion. This is stated in a newsletter issued with the annual prospectus of the Auckland University College School of Architecture. The prospectus, which contains a selection of examples of work done by students during the past year, gives something of the history of the School. It was founded in 1918 and recognised by New Zealand University in 1919. In 1924 the Chair of Architecture was founded, and in 1929 the Education Department recognised the Dominion status of the School by contributing largely towards its support. During 1931 the School was recognised by the R.I.B.A. and in 1945 by the Institution of Structural Engineers. Students who have passed the five years' full-time course for the Degree in Architecture are eligible for election as associate members of the R.I.B.A., subject to passing an examination in professional practice. The School is at present housed in a building near the College. A library, comprising over 21,000 volumes, is attached to the School, which, together with an art gallery and a collection of building materials, provides facilities for the study of architecture. In addition to the usual training opportunity is given to study problems of local significance such as earthquake resistance in buildings.

U.S. Schools Investigation.

A JOINT research project will be launched shortly in several parts of the United States to investigate the newest requirements and methods of design and construction of public school buildings.

Co-sponsors of the study are the American Institute of Architects and the Producers' Council, national organisation of building products manufacturers. The U.S. Office of Education will also co-operate. In commenting upon the project, Mr. Walter A. Taylor, Director of the Department of Education and Research of the A.I.A., said that the magnitude of the need required that there be economy in planning and construction without sacrifice of safety, low maintenance cost, and satisfactory architectural character. The joint research project pending, he added, will lead to the construction of flexible experimental buildings, "probably on university campuses in connection with demonstration schools, in order that all elements of the problem may be tried in various combinations."

Empire Scientific Liaison.

THE BRITISH Commonwealth of Nations Scientific Liaison offices (London) have been opened on the third floor of Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2. This is one of the measures to facilitate co-operation in the civil aspects of science within the Commonwealth decided on by the British Commonwealth Scientific Official Conference held in London in 1946. The offices taking part in the scheme are the Scientific Liaison Offices of Australia, Canada, Central African Council, India, New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom. Pakistan and the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux will be represented, and the Overseas Liaison Division of the U.K. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research will work in Africa House.

Salt "Strike" on New Town Site.

SALT has been found at a depth of 360 ft. beneath the site for a new town in the Mobberley district. It is proposed that this area should be developed to rehouse the people who will be displaced by slum clearance schemes in Manchester, and the salt was found as the result of the sinking of a borehole to test the stability of the land. The effect of this discovery on the prospects of the new town cannot be predicted until the depth and extent of the deposit have been ascertained. It is possible, however, that the Minister of Town and Country Planning may have to concentrate on the area lying north and north-west of Mobberley village, thus narrowing the green belt between Hale and the new town. Rock salt is not an unstable foundation for building, but if the deposit is extensive, steps may be taken to prevent the extraction of this salt with subsequent risks of land subsidence.

Housing at Boreham Wood.

THE Minister of Town and Country Planning, Mr. Lewis Silkin, M.P., has announced that he cannot agree to the proposal of the London County Council to develop a housing estate for 25,000 to 30,000 people at Boreham Wood, Hertfordshire. The land lies in the Green Belt area, and while the Minister agrees that some development must be allowed to complete what is already there, he has decided that the new County Council estate must be limited to 15-16,000 people. The existing population is about 9,000.

Proposed New Town of Basildon.

WITH regard to the proposed new town of Basildon, Mr. Silkin has made a draft order designating as the site 7,850 acres at Pitsea and Laindon, Essex. Basildon, which will ultimately house about 50,000 people, is primarily intended to relieve grave congestion in east London, and will help to remedy the situation in parts of the area where acommodation is below modern standards and lacking in amenity. Industry will also move out from London, so that homes and workplaces will be close to each other. It is not intended that Basildon shall become a "dormitory town."

If any objection is made to the proposed order on or before August 28, 1948, a public local inquiry will be held.

The proposal to establish a new town at Bracknell, Berks, was discussed at a meeting between Mr. Silkin and local authorities concerned, at the Ministry of Town and Country Planning Headquarters, 32, St. James's-square, on August 4.

Developments at Queen's University.

AFTER nearly two years of intensive effort, and with help from the Ulster Government to the extent of £130,000, the target of a quarter of a million pounds set for the Queen's University Centenary Endowment Fund has been passed. Among the developments of work to be undertaken is: the establishment of a Chair of Child Health, for which the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust gave £30,000. It is also proposed to build a clinical block, taking in child health, surgery and midwifery; a new chair of architecture; and additional residential accommodation for undergraduates.

Memorandum on Leasehold Tenure.

THE Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, 12, Great George-street, S.W.1, has published the memorandum on leasehold tenure which has been submitted to the departmental committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor in February, to inquire into various aspects of the law affecting leasehold property in England and Wales.

NO. 6, MORTH GARDENS, HORSHAM.
From a drawing by A. C. Fare, R.W.A.

An Appointment.

MR. C. J. SUCH, L.R.I.B.A., senior architectural assistant, Borough Engineer's Department, Cheltenham, has been appointed Senior Architectural Assistant (Housing) to the States Engineer of the States of Jersey.

Bucks County Surveyor.

BUCKS Highways Committee are recommending the C.C. to appoint Mr. G. T. Bennett, O.B.E., at present county surveyor of Oxfordshire, as the new County Surveyor.

COMING EVENT

Thursday, August 12

BUILDING INDUSTRIES LUNCHEON CLUB. Address by Mr. Herbert U. Nelson, Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards of the United States. Park-lane Hotel, 1 p.m.

FROM "THE BUILDER" OF 1848

Saturday, August 5, 1848.

SHOP-FRONT ARCHITECTURE. Frequent as are the opportunities, and great as seems to be the solicitude, on the part of the occupiers of shops to render them as striking and attractive as possible in point of decoration, there is, in reality, very little of either novelty or variety of shop-front architecture; scarcely a dozen different examples can be pointed out in the metropolis of any particular merit for their design. This is certainly not owing to excess of economy, as many are got up regardless of expense. Nevertheless, such is the case, nor is it at all to be wondered at when the generality of tradesmen universally begrudge, if not their money, the requisite space for architectural design. So long as the greatest surface of window is made a *sine qua non*, it is hopeless to look for propriety of architectural character either as regards front of house or architectural decoration in shop front. The whole of the lower part of the elevation becomes in appearance a mere gap without piers, or any visible support to the mass above, which produces an effect as if the glass sustained the whole weight.

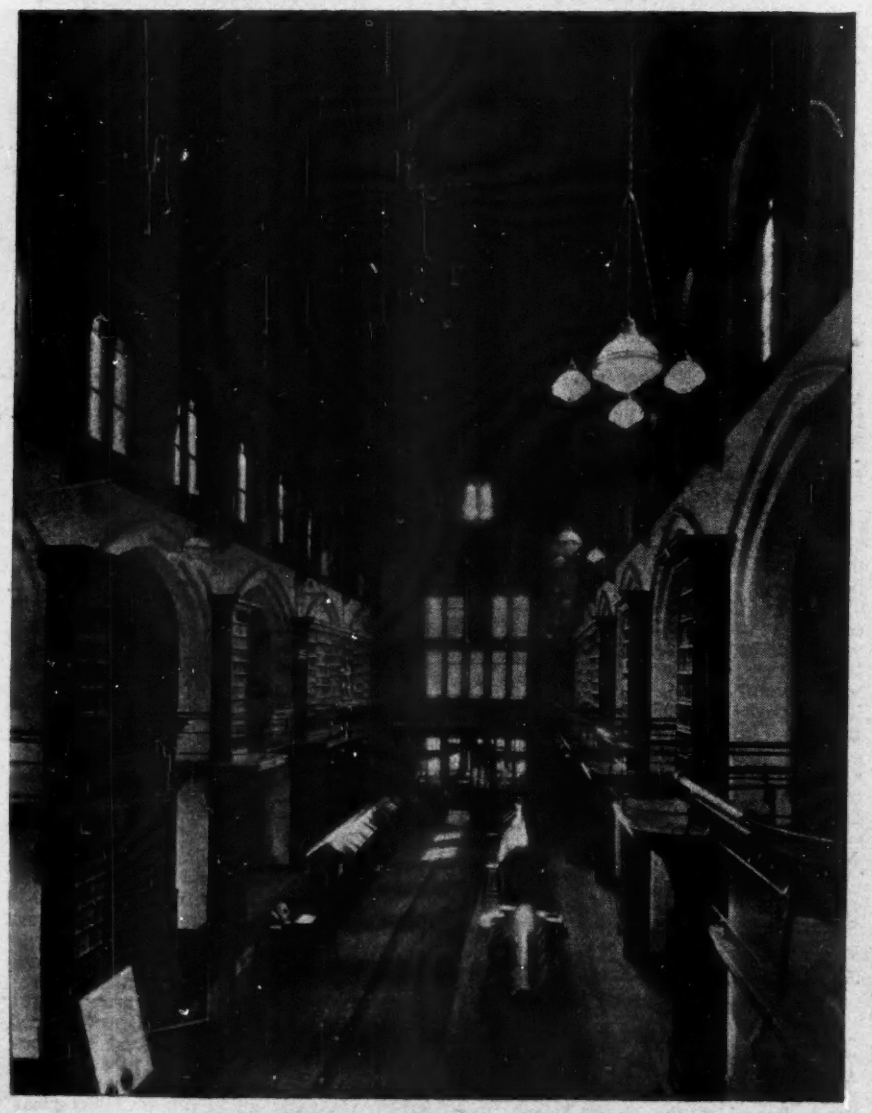
SION COLLEGE

A REMARKABLE LONDON BUILDING

A HIGH dignitary of the Church, speaking at the 316th anniversary dinner of Sion College recently, confessed that he had only just become aware of its existence. He was a provincial, so must be excused; but to the London clergy Sion College is a well-known and beloved institution; while to Londoners generally the Victorian Gothic building on the Embankment near Blackfriars is a familiar landmark, even though they may not know the name of the institution it shelters. To architects, of course, it is well known as one of the best works of Sir Arthur Blomfield, designed in 1880, before he was knighted, and completed in 1886. The building suffered extensive damage by enemy action during the war, and the recent repair of this damage provides the occasion for some account of an ecclesiastical foundation that should be enlightening at least to the provincial clergy, and perhaps to others, while drawing attention to the admirable quality of a building produced during a period at which the architecturally fastidious are apt to look somewhat askance. First of all, a few historical facts.

Sion College was founded by Dr. Thomas White—Vicar of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West for half a century, a prebendary of St. Paul's, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Canon of Windsor, who died in 1624—as a guild of the clergy of London and the suburbs, with an almshouse for ten poor men and the same number of women; and to it was added, by one of White's executors, Dr. John Simpson, rector of St. Olave's, Hart-street, the library which is now its most important feature. Under an Act of 1884 the almshouse was abolished and the number of pensioners increased; and this part of the foundation is now under separate management.

The first College was established in 1630 on the site of Elsing (or Ebsing) Spital in London Wall. The buildings were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, when about one-third of the books were burnt. The new buildings, erected on the same site, do not seem to have been of any great architectural quality. Wren, himself a clergyman's son, subscribed to the cost of the work, though apparently had no part in its design; doubtless he was too busily occupied elsewhere. Room for expansion became necessary in due course, and under the Act of 1884, already mentioned, the London Wall premises were sold, and the present site on the Embankment was acquired from the City Corporation at a cost of £31,625. The new building, which cost a little over £28,000, was opened in 1886 by the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII).



The Library, as repaired after war-damage.

Any architect who is beginning to tire of prefabrication could do worse than pay a visit to Sion College to see what could be done in the way of good building work plus sound, substantial craftsmanship, just over sixty years ago for the price of about 17 contemporary prefab. bungalows. The style, of course, is correctly Perpendicular; the materials red brick with Doulting stone tracery and dressings. The front to the Embankment makes a rich and varied Gothic composition, the high elevation of the main building, with its great south window, contrasting effectively with the low projecting porch with Court Room over. This latter feature is no mere afterthought, as might be supposed. A forecourt about 30 ft. in depth had to be kept free of building in view of the fact that the Metropolitan Railway runs immediately underneath, and as it was desirable that the principal entrance should be from the Embankment, the porch has been cleverly designed with elliptical arches at the sides to take the weight off the tunnel, which is here fairly close to the surface. The infilling of the arches is carried on iron girders, which bear on walls on either side of the railway, independently of the tunnel walls.

Internally the building shows careful planning, with its chief apartment, the library, on the upper floor. On the ground floor is a large T-shaped room designed for general meetings and dinners on ordinary occasions. It can be divided by screens, which are arranged to slide into a hollow wall in a most up-to-date manner, the top over the screens being closed with a revolving shutter. Northward of this room are two floors of book rooms, and westward, under the librarian's room, are a reading room and a luncheon room. The Court Room over the porch contains an interesting display of engravings of old London.

A generous staircase in the south-east angle, of granolithic concrete, leads to the library, a lofty and altogether surprising interior, having the quality of a great mediæval hall, lighted by a range of clearstorey windows, with an open hammer-beam roof. The width is 26 ft., the length 85 ft., and the height approximately 40 ft. Arcaded walls open on each side into recesses containing bookshelves, and a gallery runs round the whole interior. Few architects would design a library like this nowadays, but who shall say that it is not an appropriate repository for a great collection of theological books? It serves, by the way, on occasions as a banqueting hall. At the north end is a raised dais, with a deeply recessed bay on the east, over which is a manuscript room approached by a staircase. The whole building is so planned that a good light is obtained on the south, east and west sides. According to records, some of the old timber from the London Wall building has been incorporated in the roofs.

On the west side of the library and on the same floor are the librarian's rooms, approached either by a back staircase on the same side or through the library by the principal staircase. The basement is occupied by the kitchen and other necessary offices, rooms for the keeper, cellars, strong-rooms and book-rooms. Cloakrooms, lavatories and w.c.s are approached from the landings of the principal staircases. So much for general description.

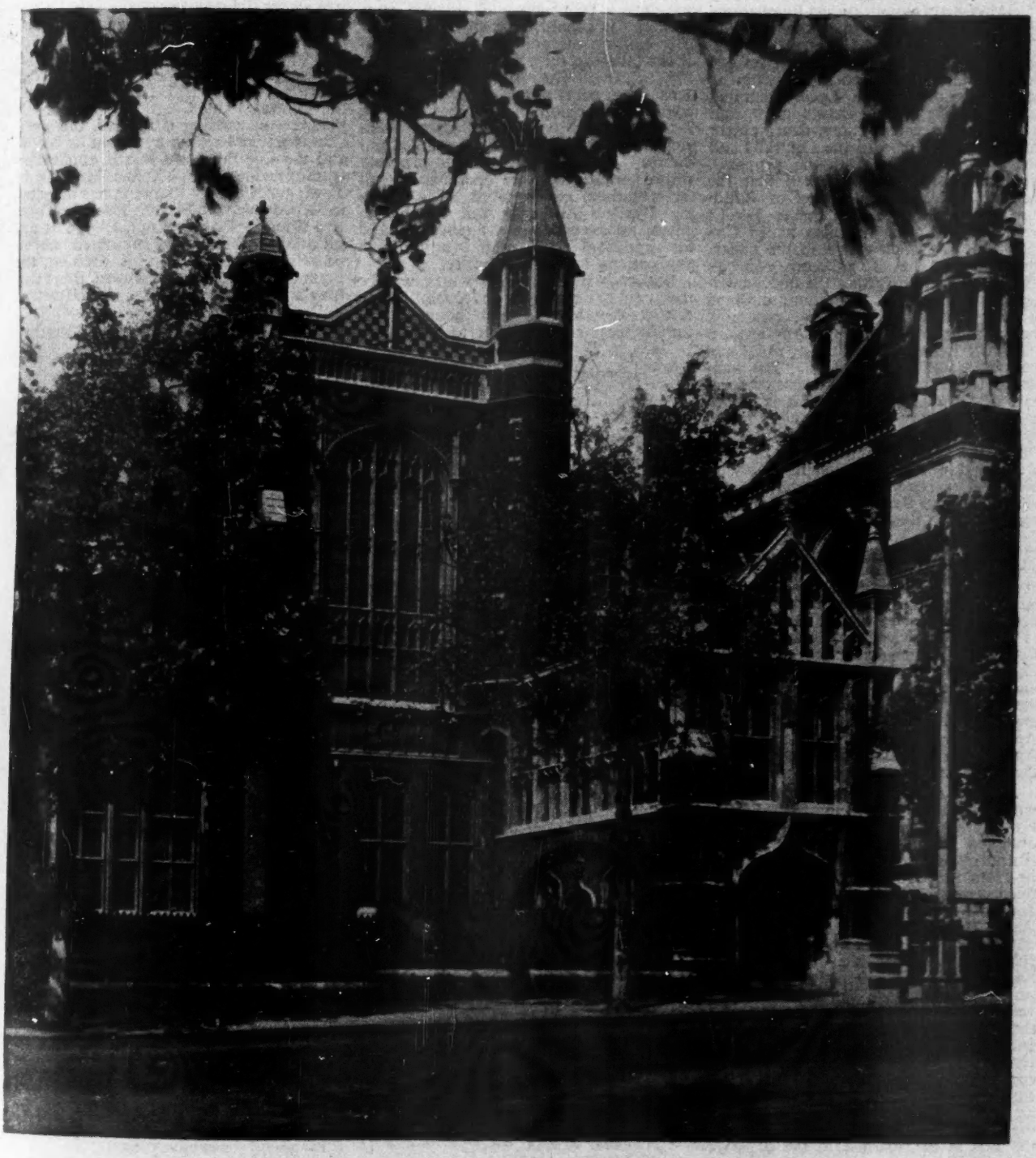
It is surprising that Sion College is not better known to the general public, for its remarkable library, though mainly theological, covers everything except the mechanical sciences, and the layman has only to apply for a reader's ticket to have

access to it. Its chief treasure is the York Breviary, the only copy of the "Use of York" known. Containing 453 vellum leaves, it was put together, words and music, about 1330. There is a rich collection of bibles, primers, breviaries and prayer books, the chief treasure being a copy of the first Prayer Book, a folio dated March, 1549. There is an authenticated copy of the Non-Jurors Prayer Book (1719) and a most valuable Caxton, the first book printed in English, "The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," printed at Bruges in 1472. There is, too, a perfect copy of a work on Aristotle which came from the press in 1480—the first book to be printed in London. One of the treasures of the library is a Second Folio Shakespeare (1632), alas, mutilated. The library has a great number of first editions, and includes among its many manuscripts the original of Phineas Fletcher's "Venus and Anchises." If the library is not so well known in England as it should be, it is appreciated abroad. Foreigners frequently visit it and requests are often received, particularly from America, for microfilm copies of parts of its contents.

The College has many of the amenities of a club and would, we understand, welcome more members among the London and suburban Anglican clergy. The Dioceses of Chelmsford, Oxford, Canterbury, Rochester, Winchester, Portsmouth, Guildford, Southwark, St. Albans and Chichester are allowed to share the privilege of London and on the same terms. Though not eligible for membership, the layman is welcomed to the library, and if he is interested in architecture as well as literature, a visit to Sion College will be doubly profitable.

Now a few facts about the recent repairs. The building suffered extensive damage by fire and water in the fire raid on London of December 29, 1940, also again by fire from incendiary bombs in April, 1941; and in May, 1941, high explosive bombs fell in John Carpenter-street, demolishing the vaults and causing damage to the basement staircase; the building also suffered from blast from flying bombs and other enemy missiles during the war years.

Temporary first-aid repairs were carried out at various times, including temporary wooden windows glazed with clear glass in place of the stained-glass windows, which had been badly shattered; but it



SION COLLEGE, Embankment Front. Sir Arthur Blomfield, architect (1886).

was not until February, 1946, that the work of permanent reinstatement was commenced. The first section was the complete rebuilding of the vaults and area staircase in John Carpenter-street, at a total cost of approximately £1,625.

The permanent reinstatement of the library was begun in August, 1947, involving the complete reslating of all the roofs with Westmorland green slating, and the renewal of the electrical installation and fittings, to a total cost of approximately £3,500. There is still further war damage to be made good to the book stores and other rooms, to the approximate value of £1,500. 6,000 books were totally destroyed and 30,000 damaged by enemy action during the war years. There are to-day 60,000 books in the library, apart from those in the book stores and those being repaired.

The work of reinstating the war damage was carried out by Messrs. E. H. Burgess, Ltd., under the direction and supervision of Mr. Robert L. Everest, F.R.I.C.S., F.I.Arb., of Messrs. Davis, Belfield and Everest, Surveyors to the College.

G. J. HOWLING.

MAKING BUILDING APPLICATIONS

AN EXPLANATION OF THE PROCEDURE

By J. R. Hale, A.R.I.C.S., M.T.P.I.

THE Town and Country Planning (Making of Applications) Regulations 1948 have now been published by the Minister of Town and Country Planning. These are the Regulations which set out the procedure to be used in applying for the permission of the Local Planning Authority to carry out development, and in finding out what, if any, development charge is to be paid to the Central Land Board in connection with the proposal. With such procedure is linked that for securing a decision in respect of Building Bye-laws under the Public Health Acts. The Minister has also issued Circular No. 41, which assists in the understanding of the Regulations. In an effort to assist still further the understanding not only of the procedure outlined in the Regulations but also, generally, the making of Building Applications after July 1, 1948, the following notes and diagram have been prepared. The matter of a licence to build does not form part of these notes because it is hoped it is a temporary expedient and is rather outside the procedure here discussed.

For the sake of simplicity in the diagram and notes, it is first necessary to define three types of application. First, the Building Bye-law application will consist of one Building Notice Form duly completed and accompanied by one set of drawings showing exactly what and where work is to be carried out. Secondly, the Planning Application will be two copies of the planning application form and two sets of the drawings as before. And lastly, the Central Land Board application means one copy of the Central Land Board application form and one set of drawings. For the purpose of these notes, then, the expressions "Building Bye-law Application," "Planning Application." and "Central Land Board Application" must be taken as including the items mentioned in relation to each.

All the forms for these applications will be obtainable from the Building Bye-law Authority, but copies may also be obtained from the Local Planning Authority in the case of the last two or from the Central Land Board in the third case. The Building Bye-law Authority will also be able to supply a leaflet by the Central Land Board indicating cases where no development charge will be payable. It is, however, hoped that one combined form will be produced to replace the first two. Developers who wish to have returned to them a copy of their application marked with the decision of the authorities concerned will have to submit one additional copy of drawings. Some of the larger Local Planning Authorities may require an extra set of drawings, but the most they should request is four sets, excluding the one to be returned to the developer if he so desires.

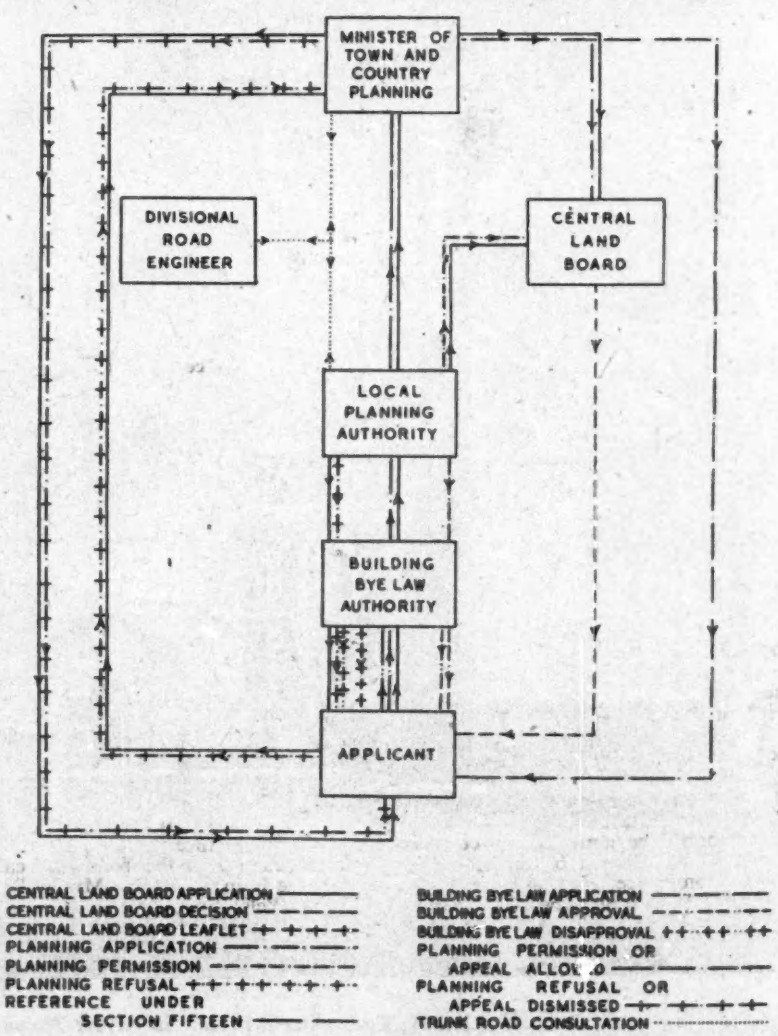
The diagram indicates to whom the applications are to be submitted and their movements following the original submission. It should be easily understood after reading the following explanations of the labels in the panels.

APPLICANT. The person who wishes to carry out some development which may involve a decision by (a) the Building Bye-law Authority; (b) the Local Planning Authority; or (c) the Central Land Board. The character of his proposal will determine whether one, two or all three of these are involved. The Building Bye-law Authority will be able to advise as to which are applicable, and the applicant will submit appropriate applications to that Authority.

BUILDING BYE-LAW AUTHORITY will be the county borough, borough, urban district or rural district council, and the Engineer and Surveyor to that Council will be the officer concerned with applications. He will secure a decision in respect of the Building Bye-law application and send it direct to the applicant. The Planning and Central Land Board Applications he will forward to the Local Planning Authority without delay.

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY. This Authority may be the county council, acting through an Area or Divisional Planning Committee, or the county borough council, or perhaps a joint planning board. The Planning Officer to the appropriate authority will receive the Planning and Central Land Board applications. If the proposal is affected by a trunk road, proposed or existing, the Planning Officer will send a copy of the planning application to the Divisional Road Engineer of the Ministry of Transport for his observations. The Planning Officer will secure the decision of the Local Planning Authority. If planning permission is granted, this decision will be (a) notified to the applicant through the Building Bye-law Authority, and (b) forwarded direct to the Central Land Board with the Central Land Board application. If planning permission is refused, this decision is notified to the applicant as before and the Central Land Board application is returned to him. If the Minister of Town and Country Planning has directed, in accordance with Section 15 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, that applications of the type submitted are to be referred to him for his decision, the Planning Officer will forward the Planning and Central Land Board applications to the Minister direct.

THE MINISTER OF TOWN AND COUNTRY



PLANNING may have the matter referred to him direct under Section 15, as indicated above, or the applicant may appeal to him against a conditional permission or a refusal of permission by the Local Planning Authority. In either case, the applicant will submit to the Minister a copy of the appeal form (secured from the Minister), together with a copy of the planning application and decision, and in the case of a refusal, the Central Land Board application. In the case of an appeal against conditions, the Central Land Board application will have been sent to the Central Land Board by the Planning Officer. If the Minister decides to grant permission or allow the appeal, he notifies the applicant direct. He also forwards the Central Land Board application with his decision to the Central Land Board. If the Minister decides to refuse permission or dismiss the appeal, he will notify the applicant direct and return the Central Land Board application to him. In trunk road cases the Minister will presumably consult with the Divisional Road Engineer.

CENTRAL LAND BOARD.—Upon receipt of the Central Land Board application with a favourable decision of either the Minister or the Local Planning Authority will determine what, if any, development charge is payable and arrange with the applicant for the settlement of such charge.

That will be the normal procedure, and it will no doubt be followed in most localities with only minor variations. In conclusion, it may be reasonable to point out that until the applicant is aware of the decision of the Central Land Board, he cannot decide whether or not the proposal he has in mind will be an economic proposition. He would be wise, therefore, not only to be within the law, but also to save himself from possible financial embarrassment, to delay the commencement of the carrying out of the proposal until the whole of the application procedure is completed.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

R.I.B.A.

Council Minutes

FOLLOWING are notes from the meeting of the Council held on July 7.

The Honorary Fellowship. The Secretary reported that the following had accepted the Council's nomination for election to the Honorary Fellowship: The Earl of Ilchester, O.B.E., F.S.A., and The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, G.C.B., G.B.E.

The Honorary Associateship. The Secretary reported that the following had accepted the Council's nomination for election to the Honorary Associateship: Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell.

Princeton University Bicentenary. The Council received a bronze medal presented to the Institute by the University of Princeton in commemoration of the bicentenary celebrations which took place on June 16, 1947.

M.O.W. Codes of Practice Committee. The Council considered a report submitted by the R.I.B.A. representative on the sub-committee convened to consider the future organisation of the Codes of Practice Committee. It was agreed that the end of 1949 should be set as a time limit for the completion of the work of the R.I.B.A. Codes Committees and that to this end an examination should be made with a view to rearranging some Codes as part of a main Code and to deferring indefinitely the preparation of such Codes as might seem redundant or unnecessary.

The Tite Prize Competition

In the United Kingdom 211 competitors took part in the Tite Prize *en loge* Competition. The following competitors have been selected to proceed with the final drawings for the Competition:—William G. Apps (Dept. of Arch., The Northern Poly., London); J. Ian Ballantyne (Glas. Sch. of Arch.); John D. H. M. Clamp (Bartlett Sch. of Arch., Univ. Coll., London); Robert Davison (A.A. Sch. of Arch.); Richard De 'Ath (Glas. Sch. of Arch.); Anthony E. Good (Dept. of Arch., The Northern Poly., London); Gerald V. Howes (Edin. Coll. of Art); Victor Jackson (Liverpool Sch. of Arch., Univ. of Liverpool); William A. James (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch., Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.); Ernest I. McConnach (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch., Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.); Alastair C. Mackintosh (Edin. Coll. of Art); Martin C. D. Richmond (Edin. Coll. of Art); Alistair G. Smith (Oxford Sch. of Arch.); Christopher J. Southin (Dept. of Arch., The Northern Poly., London); Harold Tiktin (Dept. of Arch., Mun. Coll., Southend-on-Sea).

The Victory Scholarship Competition

In the United Kingdom 72 competitors took part in the Victory Scholarship *en loge* Competition. The following competitors have been selected to proceed with the final drawings for the Competition:— Harry Bailey (Leeds Sch. of Arch.); (Miss) Janet B. Gosspelius (Liverpool Sch. of Arch., Univ. of Liverpool); Alexander J. Gordon (Welsh Sch. of Arch.); Ronald P. Gray (Dept. of Arch., The Northern Poly., London); John L. Harding (Oxford Sch. of Arch.); John M. Harries (Welsh Sch. of Arch.); John Horrocks (Leeds Sch. of Arch.); (Miss) Margaret Howell (Liverpool Sch. of Arch., Univ. of Liverpool); William F. Howitt (Sch. of Arch., Dundee Coll. of Art); Alec W. Jackson (Liverpool Sch. of Arch., Univ. of Liverpool); William Knight (Liverpool Sch. of Arch., Univ. of Liverpool); Tom L. Marsden (Manchester Univ. Sch. of Arch.); Forbes R. Mutch (Nottingham Sch. of Arch.); Peter A. Newnham (A.A. Sch. of Arch.); Walter W. M. Rhys-Davies (Welsh Sch. of Arch.).

Maintenance Scholarships

The Royal Institute of British Architects announce that the following Maintenance Scholarships have been awarded for the year 1948-49:—

An R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum to Mr. John B. Crowther, of Truro, Cornwall.

An R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum to Mr. Derek G. Potter, of London, N.W.8.

An R.I.B.A. 4th and 5th Year Maintenance Scholarship of £60 per annum to Mr. Eric Watson, of Staindrop, Co. Durham.

The "Builder" Maintenance Scholarship of £68 per annum to Mr. Hugh R. Brady, of Bray, Co. Wicklow, Northern Ireland.

An R.I.B.A. Howe Green 4th and 5th Year Maintenance Scholarship of £40 per annum to Mr. Michael E. Holt, of Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent.

The Maintenance Scholarships previously awarded to the following candidates have been renewed:—Mr. H. W. D. Burgess (Welsh Sch. of Arch., The Tech. Coll., Cardiff—R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum); Mr. J. M. Phillips (Bartlett Sch. of Arch., Univ. of London—R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum); Mr. D. N. Sutcliffe (Dept. of Arch., The Northern Poly., London—R.I.B.A. Houston Maintenance Scholarship of £125 per annum); Mr. A. B. King (A.A. Sch. of Arch.—The Ralph Knott Memorial Maintenance Scholarship of £45 per annum).

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

Research Scholarships in Architecture

Research Scholarships in Architecture available to students of the Architectural Association School of Architecture have been awarded as follows:—

The Imperial Chemical Industries Travelling Scholarship for 1948 has been divided between Mr. P. A. R. Dickinson (£175), and Mr. Denis M. Jones (£75). This Scholarship is for study and research in connection with the decoration of buildings.

The Building Centre Scholarship for 1948, value £100, has been awarded to Mr. D. Brown Bullivant. This Scholarship is for research into the properties and architectural uses of building materials in Great Britain. A second Research Scholarship (value £25), offered by the Building Centre, has been awarded to Mr. Ian Colquhoun, for the study of brickwork in Holland.

OBITUARY

Christopher Nicholson, F.R.I.B.A.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. Christopher Nicholson, F.R.I.B.A., who was killed while flying as a member of the British team in the international gliding competitions at Samaden, near St. Moritz.

A son of Sir William Nicholson, the painter, he was born in 1905 and educated at Gresham's School, Holt, and Jesus College, Cambridge, where he was Anderson and Webb Scholar. In 1927 he took his degree in architecture and was then awarded the Davidson Scholarship at Princeton University, United States, where he studied for two years. Among the buildings he designed, after setting up in private practice in London in 1932, were a studio near Fordingbridge for Augustus John and the headquarters of the London Gliding Club at Dunstable.

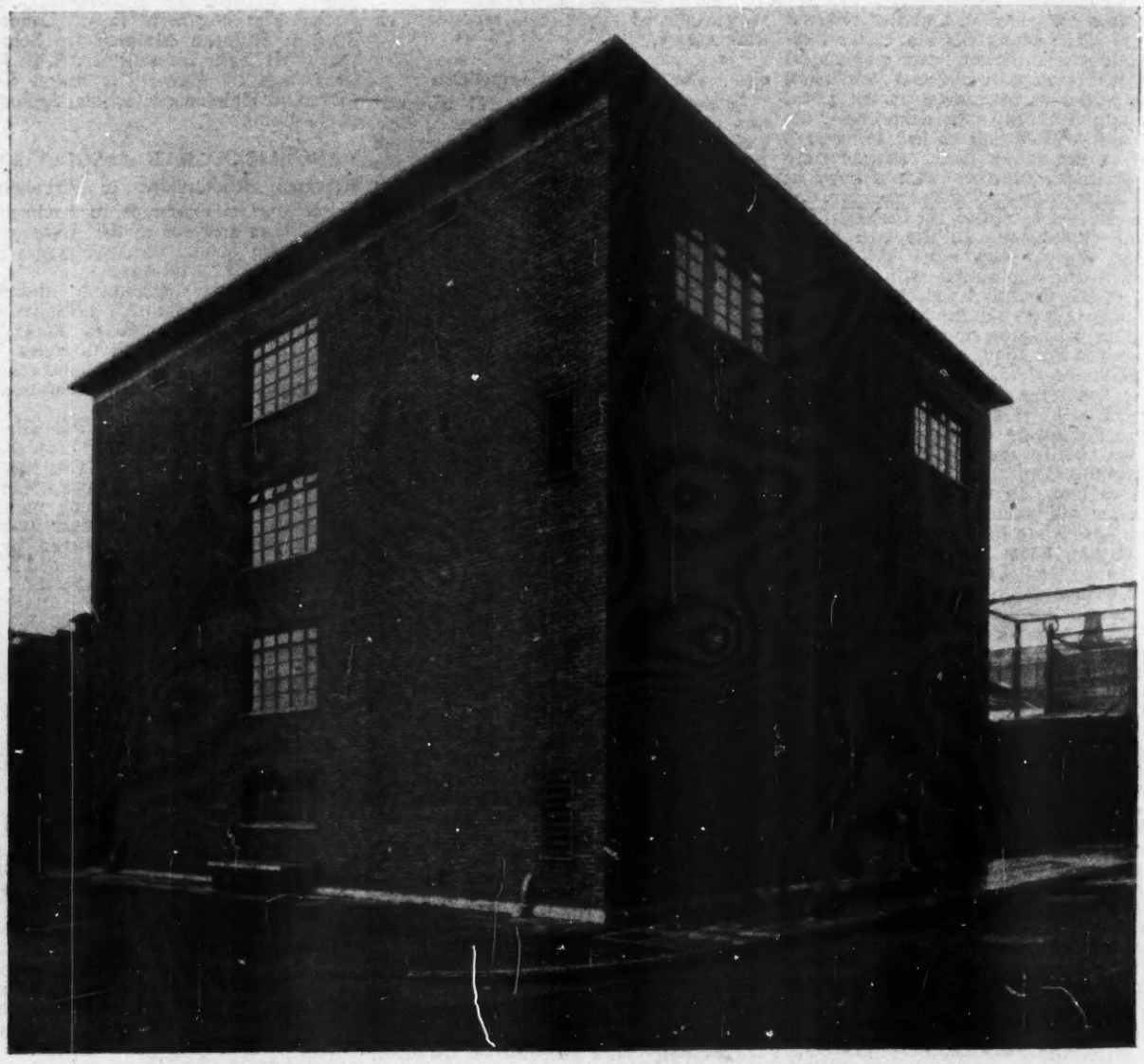
During the war Mr. Nicholson, who was one of the pioneers of gliding in this country, served in the Fleet Air Arm from 1939 to 1945. After being demobilised he again set up an architectural practice, in partnership with Mr. Hugh Casson. He was architectural consultant to the Whitney Straight Committee on civil aviation, and since 1946 he had been architectural consultant to British European Airways. In addition to doing a considerable amount of domestic work he made a speciality of industrial design and exhibition work, and was one of the architects appointed by the Board of Trade to supervise the design of the Olympia section of the B.I.F. He acted as external examiner to the R.I.B.A. and as a member of the Board of Architectural Education. He also had experience of teaching architecture, both at Cambridge and, for a short time after the war, at the Architectural Association.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE PLACE OF GLASS IN BUILDING. Edited by John Gloag. (London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.) Price 10s. 6d.

ROOFING WITH THE STEEL SQUARE. By Angus McSwan. (Kingston Hill, Surrey: The Technical Press, Ltd.) Price 6s.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF VENTILATION AND HEATING. By Thomas Bedford. (London: H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd.) Price 25s. net.



A CALORIMETER BUILDING, GREENWICH

FOR DOMESTIC HEATING RESEARCH

DESIGNED BY THE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT, M.O.W.

RESEARCH INTO THE PROPERTIES AND utilisation of domestic fuels has been carried on at the Fuel Research Station, D.S.I.R., for many years. Towards the end of the war this work was extended to include research into the performance of new domestic heating appliances, designed to use fuel economically and to fulfil the improved heating standards recommended for post-war housing by the Heating and Ventilation Reconstruction Committee (The "Egerton" Committee) and the Fuel and Power Advisory Council (The "Simon" Council).

Within a short time it became clear that a well-equipped testing installation was required for more elaborate investigations, to supplement the ordinary testing facilities then being provided. The Calorimeter Building at the Fuel Research Station has been built to provide the more comprehensive facilities required for these investigations.

The Calorimeter Building is really a scientific instrument designed for a special purpose — measurement of heat.

The main feature of the building is the provision of calorimeter cabinets in which domestic appliances can be installed and operated. The cabinets are designed so that the heat passing through the walls, floor and ceiling is automatically recorded.

The Calorimeter Building is a four-storey structure occupying a ground area of about 3,000 sq. ft. The four calorimeter cabinets are each 12 ft. square and 9 ft. high. Each cabinet is mounted centrally in a constant temperature chamber, 20 ft. square and 26 ft. 6 in. high. These chambers occupy the four corners of the building extending from the ground floor to the underside of the smoke-testing floor and give easy access to the whole of the outside of the cabinets.

The smoke-testing rooms are on the third floor, above the constant-temperature chambers. The chimneys from the cabinets pass through these rooms, which are equipped for smoke measurement.

The cabinets are constructed of ¼-in. plywood panels, covered on both sides with copper sheeting divided into separate sections each 2 ft. by 1 ft. Differential thermocouples are embedded at the mid-points of the copper sections directly opposite each other on the inside and outside of the plywood, so that the temperature difference across the walls, floor and ceiling can be measured and recorded electrically. The rate at which heat is flowing through the plywood can be determined from a knowledge of its thermal conductivity and the temperature difference between the inner and outer surfaces. The thermocouple wiring system is arranged in such a way that the heat flow can be measured through any of the individual sections or any group of sections such as a complete wall. The material used in the construction of the cabinets was selected to give as low a heat capacity as possible, consistent with suitable thermal conductivity and mechanical strength.

The flow of the air entering the cabinet is controlled automatically in such a way that the pressure is the same inside as outside. The appliance then operates under conditions of natural draught, and risk of leakage is reduce to a minimum. The rate of air flow into the cabinet is automatically recorded.

The conditions of air movement and temperature in the chambers surrounding the cabinets must be kept constant. In each chamber there are two fans, one in an enclosed space underneath the cabinet, and one above it. These fans produce an air flow around the cabinet. Air leaving the upper fan can pass through a duct to the lower fan to be recirculated, or can be rejected to the atmosphere, in which case air from the outside is taken in by the lower fan. For summer-time use and for appliances of high heat output, cooling is provided by a refrigeration plant, which feeds cooling batteries in the ducts leading from the input fans in two of the chambers. The air can thus be chilled when it passes through the fan ducts.

The temperature of the air around the cabinet is maintained constant by means of inter-connected dampers in the air ducts, which control the proportions of fresh and re-circulated air, and by the thermostatically-controlled, cooling batteries.

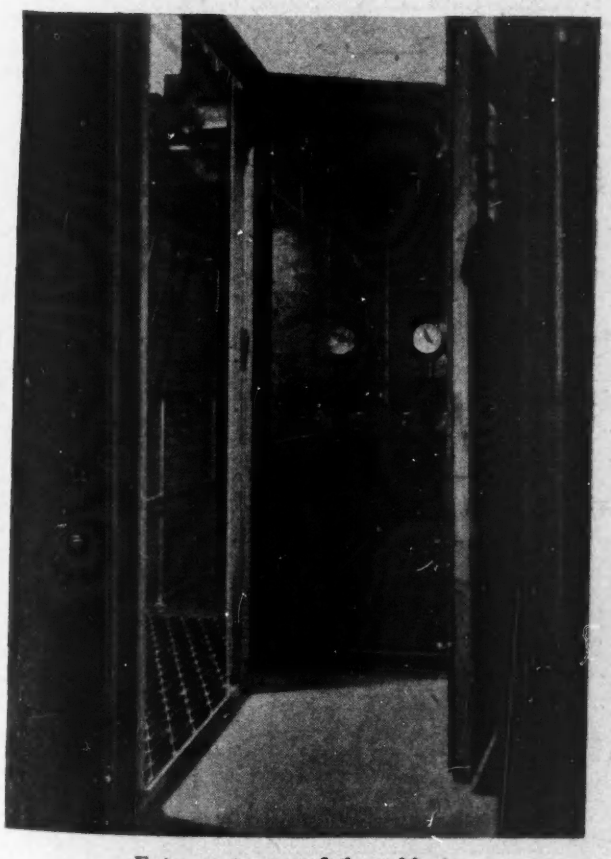
The control room is on the first floor and is 52 ft. long by 10 ft. wide. It is connected by means of air-locks to each of the four cabinets. As far as possible all of the instrument readings are automatically recorded in the control room. A separate wall-mounted control panel is provided for each cabinet, each panel having a complete set of instruments and controls. These comprise a six-line recording potentiometer, the controller for the constant-temperature chamber, remote control switches, indicator lamps and other instruments. The recording potentiometer can be linked to instruments inside the cabinet and to the wall thermocouples through suitably-placed terminal boards.

The automatically-controlled air supply to the cabinets is drawn from the control room, and the airflow recorders are wall-mounted underneath the inlet ducts.

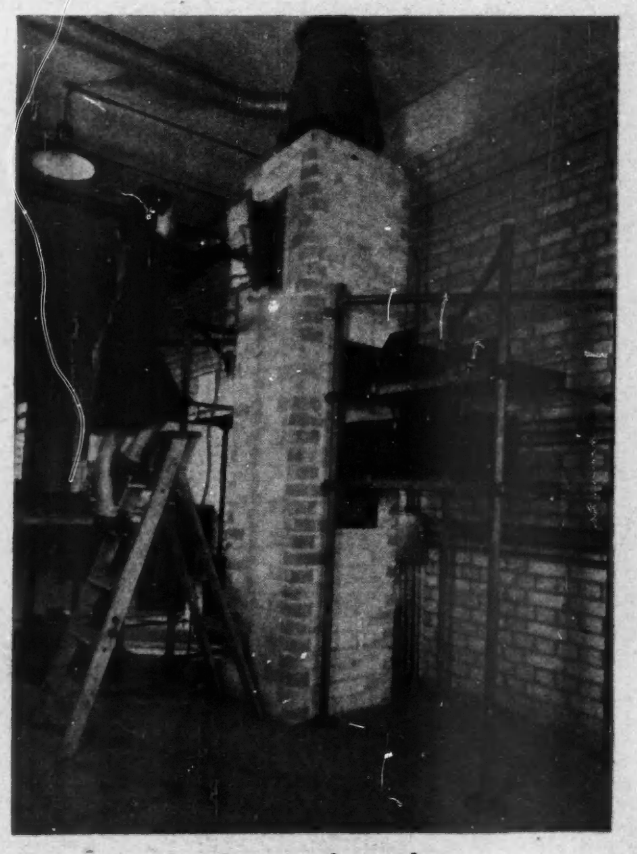
The Control Room, showing the equipment for two of the cabinets.

Equipment is provided for the accurate control and measurement of a water supply for measuring the boiler output of appliances under test.

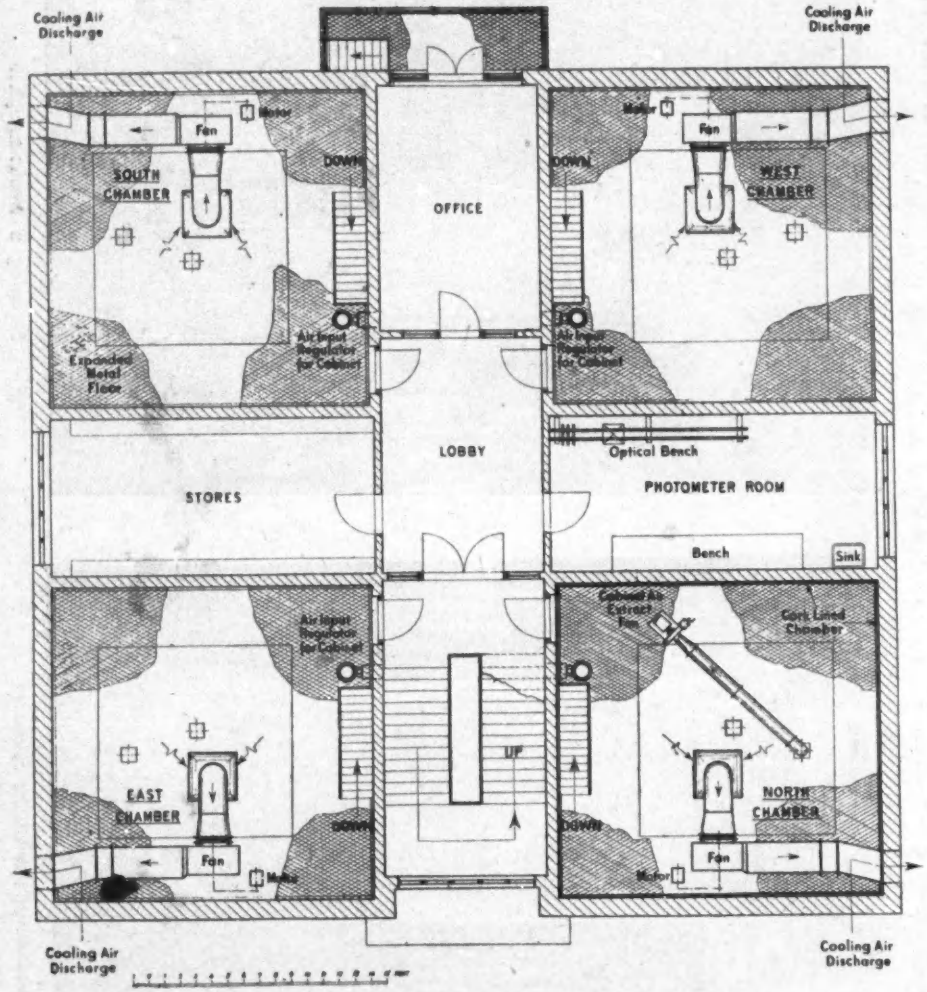
The chimneys, which are lined with stainless steel throughout their length, are accessible on all sides in the smoke-testing rooms. In order to minimise the effects on chimney draught of changes in atmospheric conditions, the chimneys from the cabinets terminate underneath cowls inside these rooms. In order to measure the smoke, a beam of light is projected across the flue, and its intensity on the opposite side is measured by a photo-cell. The windows, through which the light beams pass, are heated to prevent smoke depositing on them. Two sets of apparatus are mounted on each flue; one, with a direct light-path across the flue, for dense smokes; the other, with an oblique path, for the lighter smokes. The outputs from the photo-cells are amplified and fed to a recording potentiometer. The electrical supplies to the light projectors and the photo-cell amplifiers are specially stabilised, so that the record of smoke density is unaffected by variations of mains voltage or frequency. A smoke-sampler can be inserted in each flue to enable the concentration of smoke to be directly determined to calibrate the photo-cell equipment.



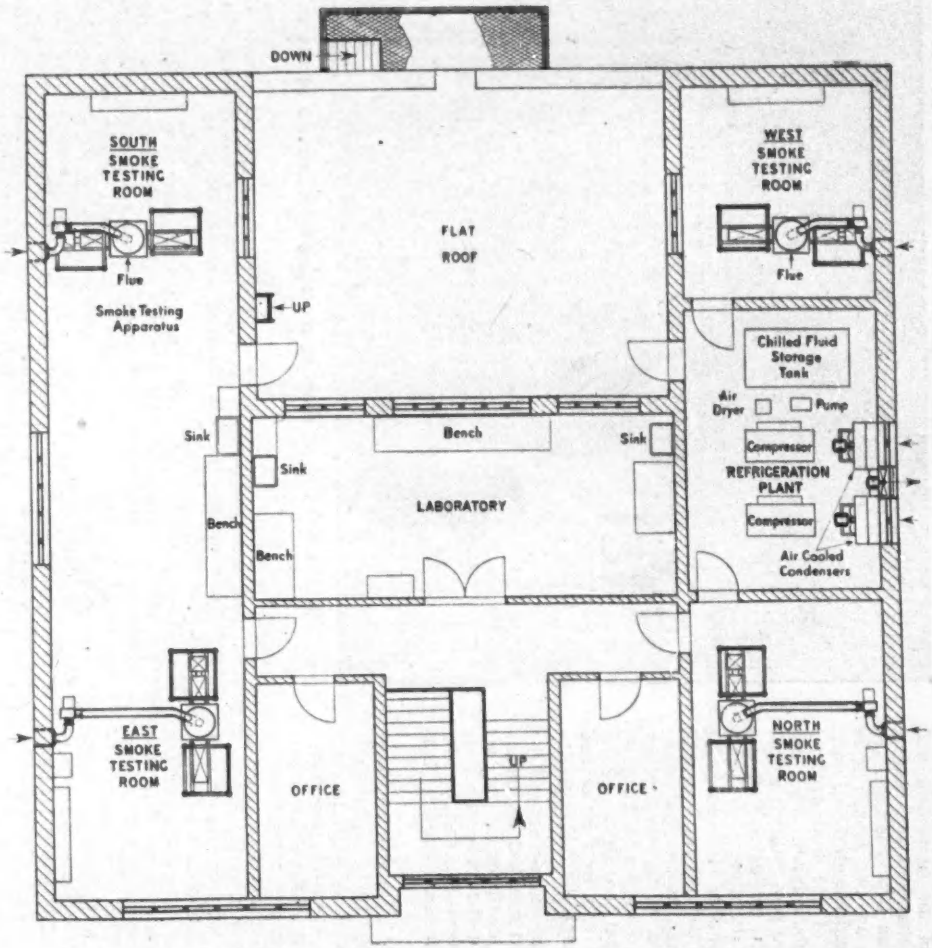
Entrance to one of the cabinets.



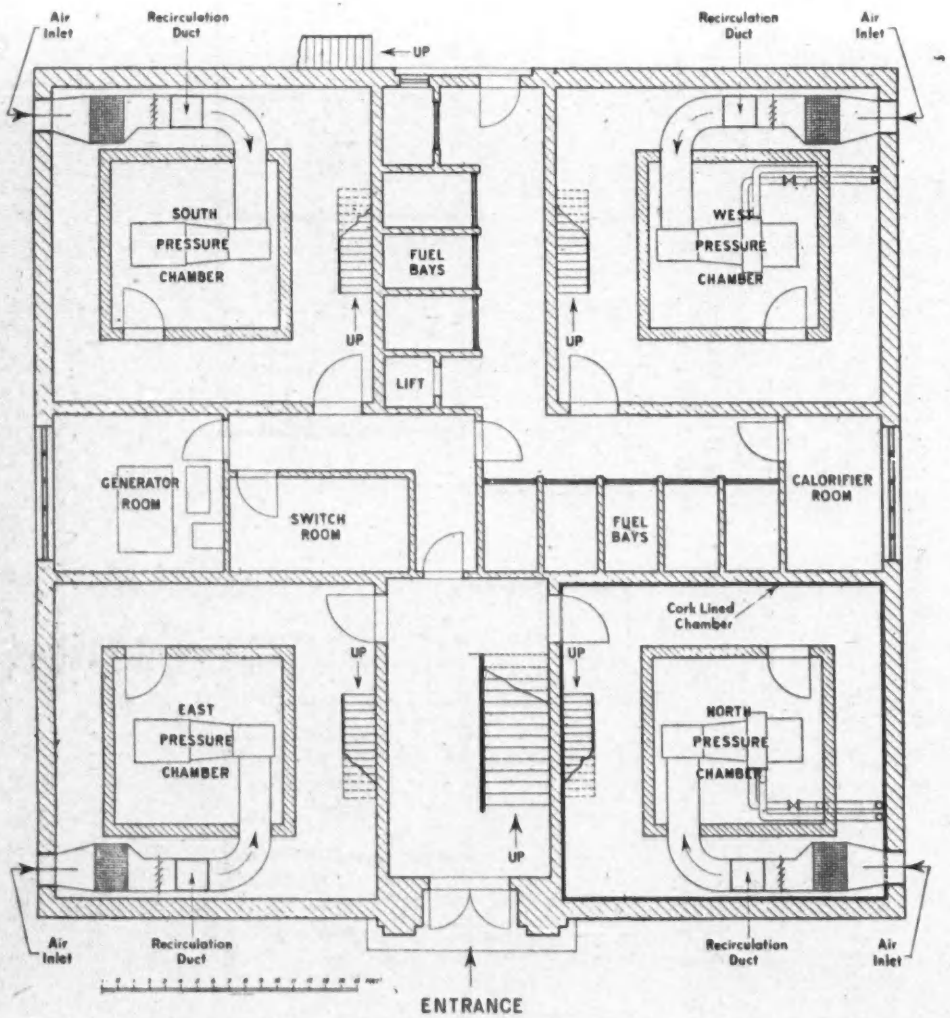
Inserting a smoke-sampler.



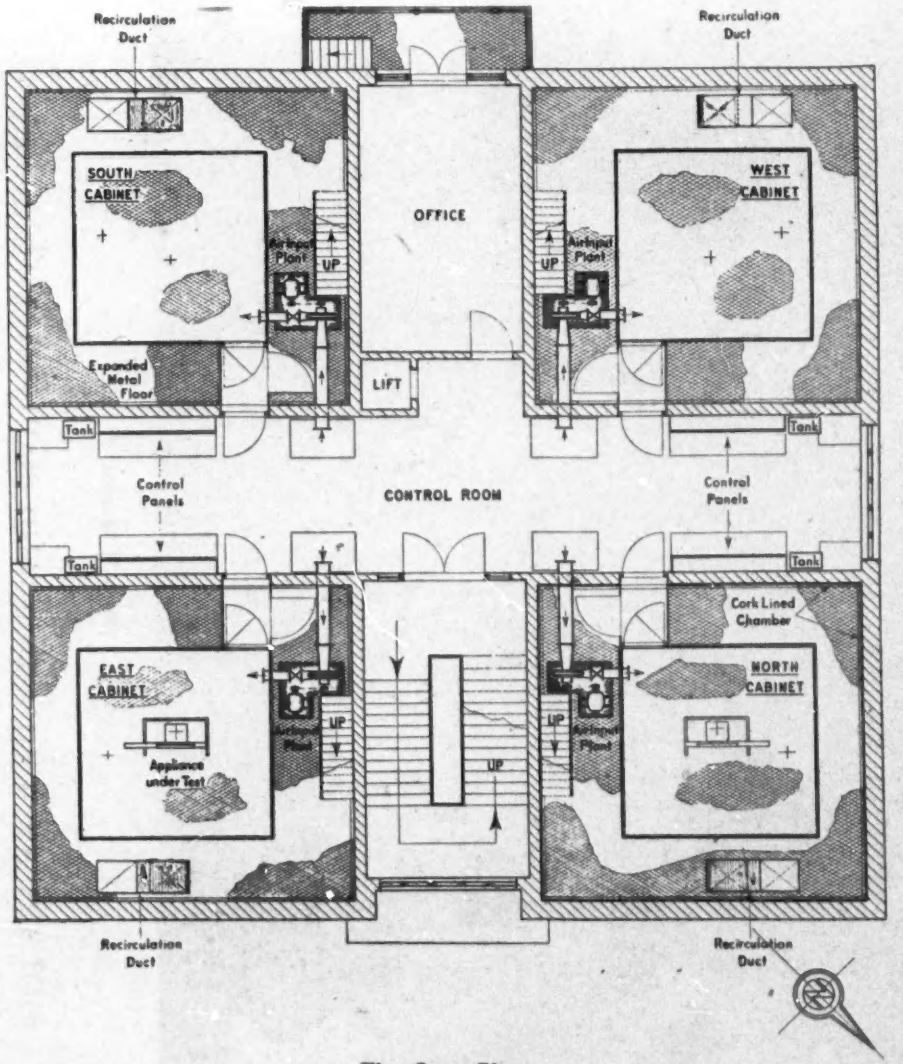
Second-floor Plan.



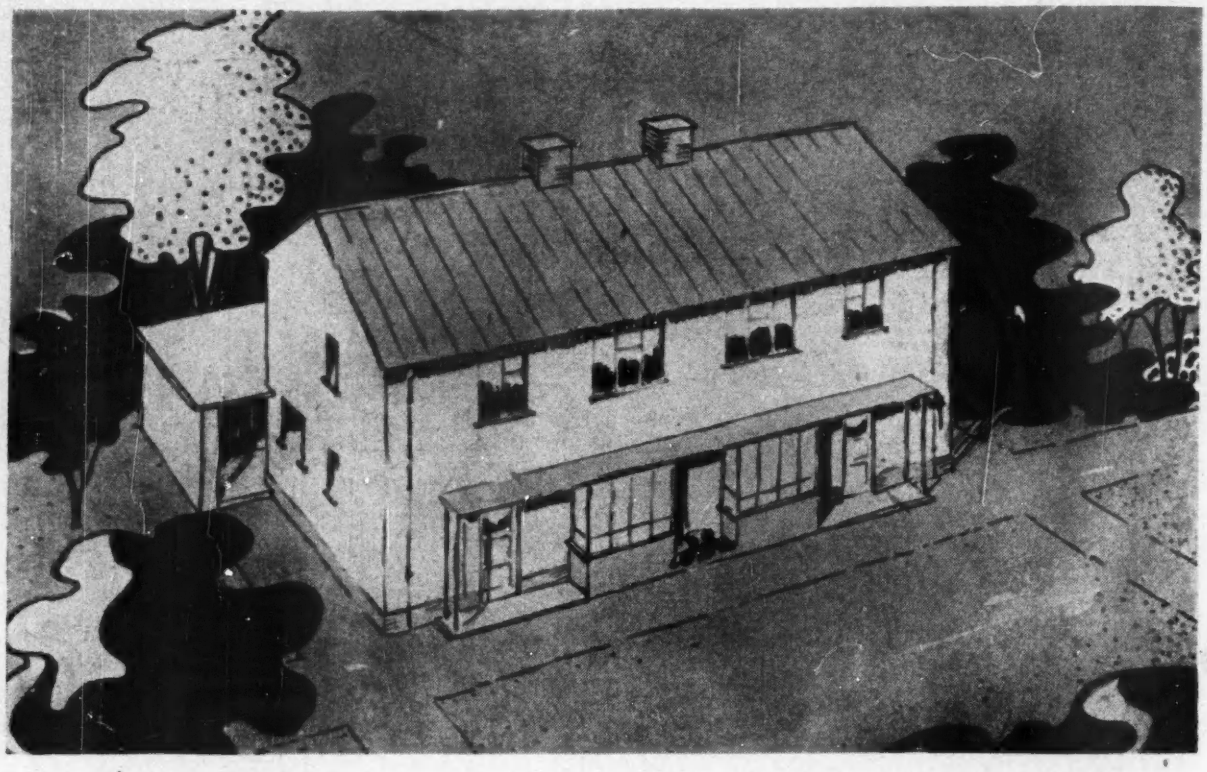
Third-floor Plan.



Ground-floor Plan.



First-floor Plan.



Type H Houses.

HOUSES AT ASHINGDON AND BARLING MAGNA, ESSEX

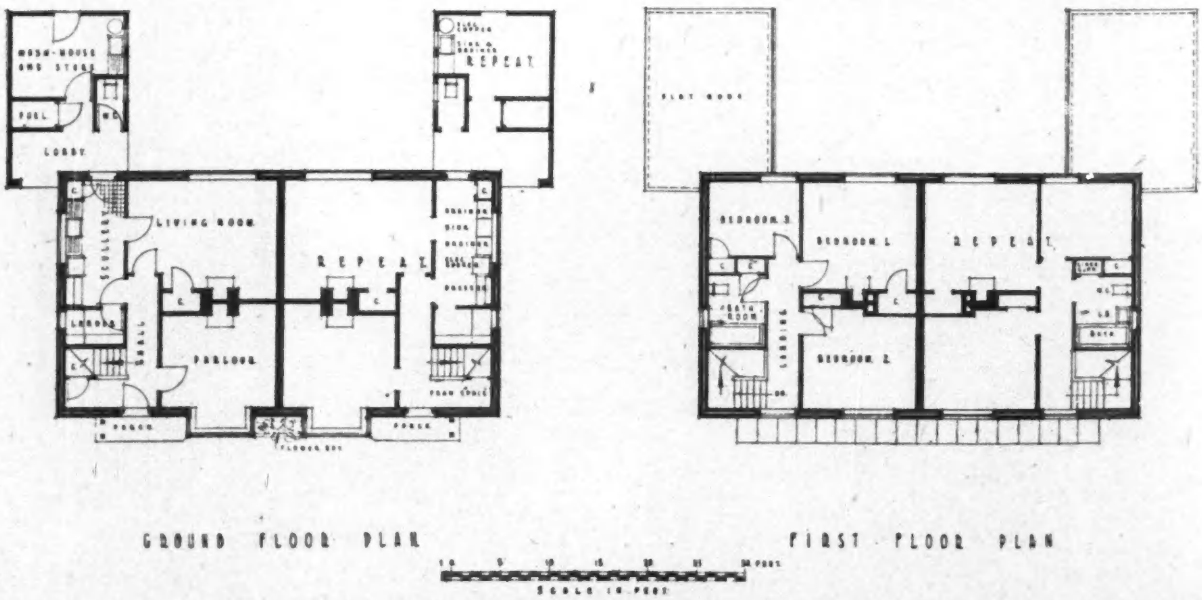
for Rochford Rural District Council

D. C. DENTON-SMITH, L.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT

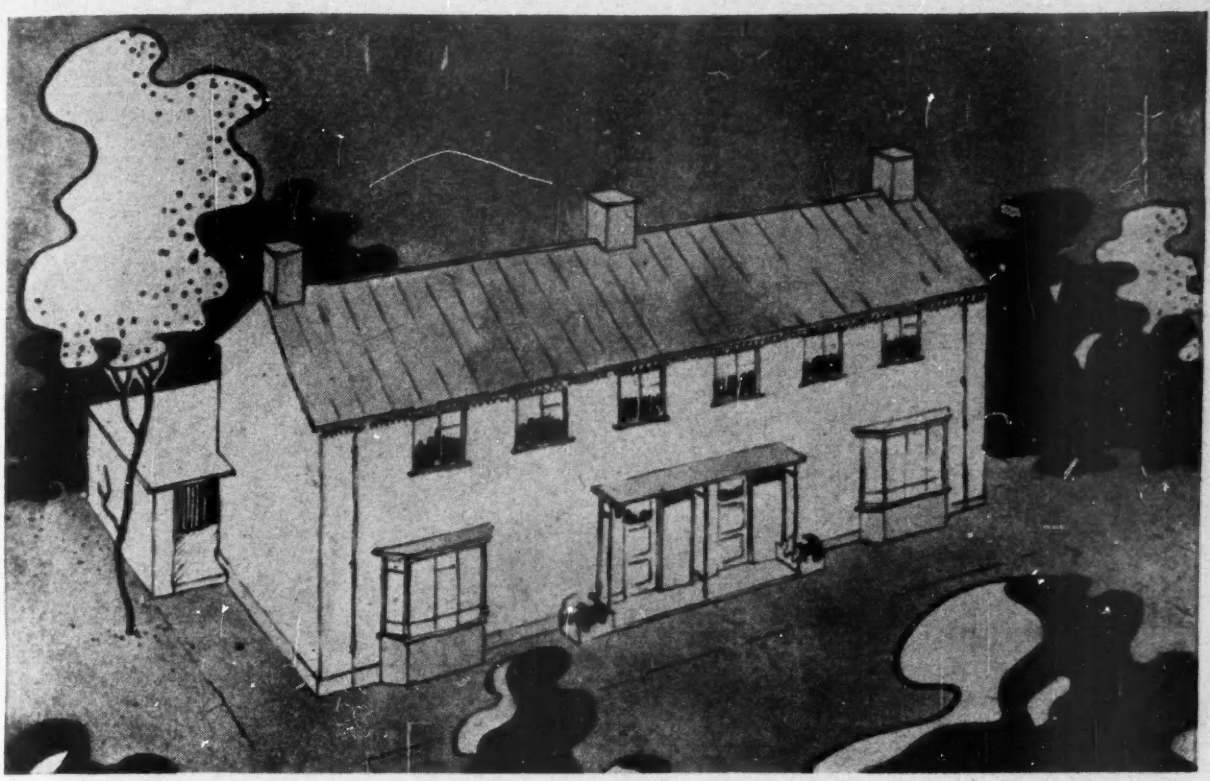
IN this housing for Rochford R.D.C. two types of 3-bedroom houses have been designed — a long-fronted type "G" and a narrow-fronted type "H." They are to be erected on two sites, one at Ashingdon, near Rochford, the other at Barling Magna, near Great Wakering, for the Rochford Rural District Council.

ASHINGDON SITE :—Here there is an eastern aspect with frontage to main road. The layout comprises 16 houses, end pairs type "H", with intermediate pairs type "G" set back from the building line of the end pairs.

BARLING MAGNA SITE :—These eight houses are situated on the internal bend of a country road



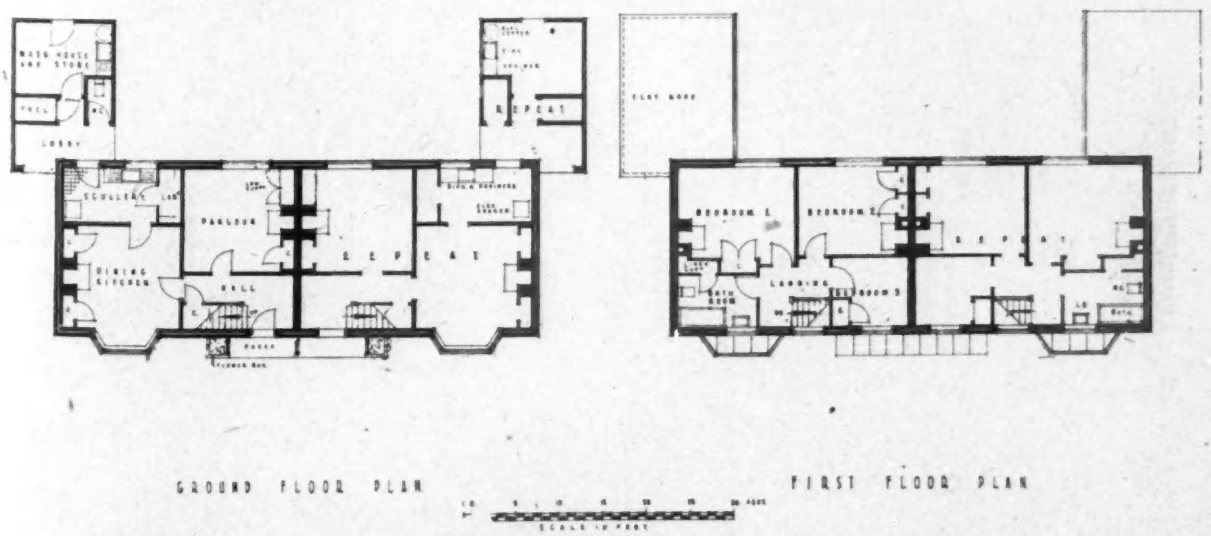
Plans of Type H Houses (Narrow Front).



Type G Houses.

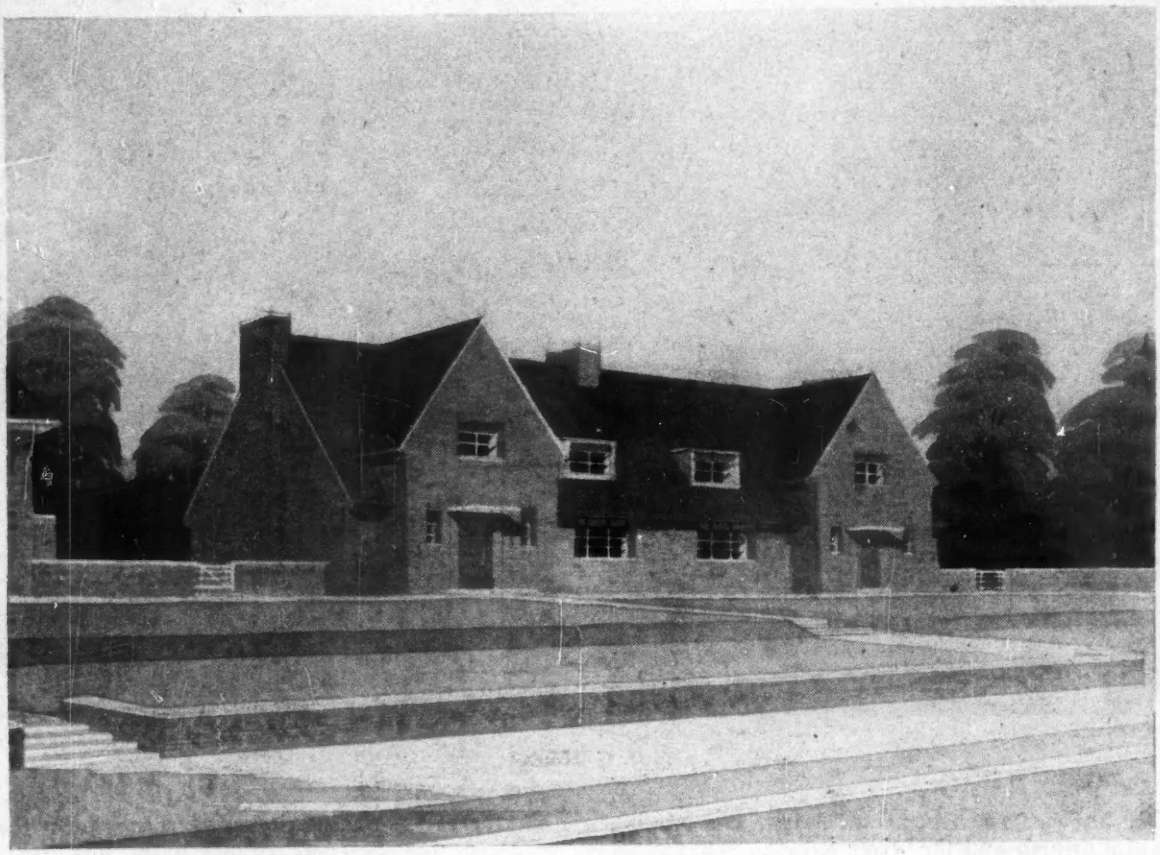
with an eastern aspect and view overlooking Barling Marsh and the River Roach. The layout of the houses is similar to that at Ashingdon.

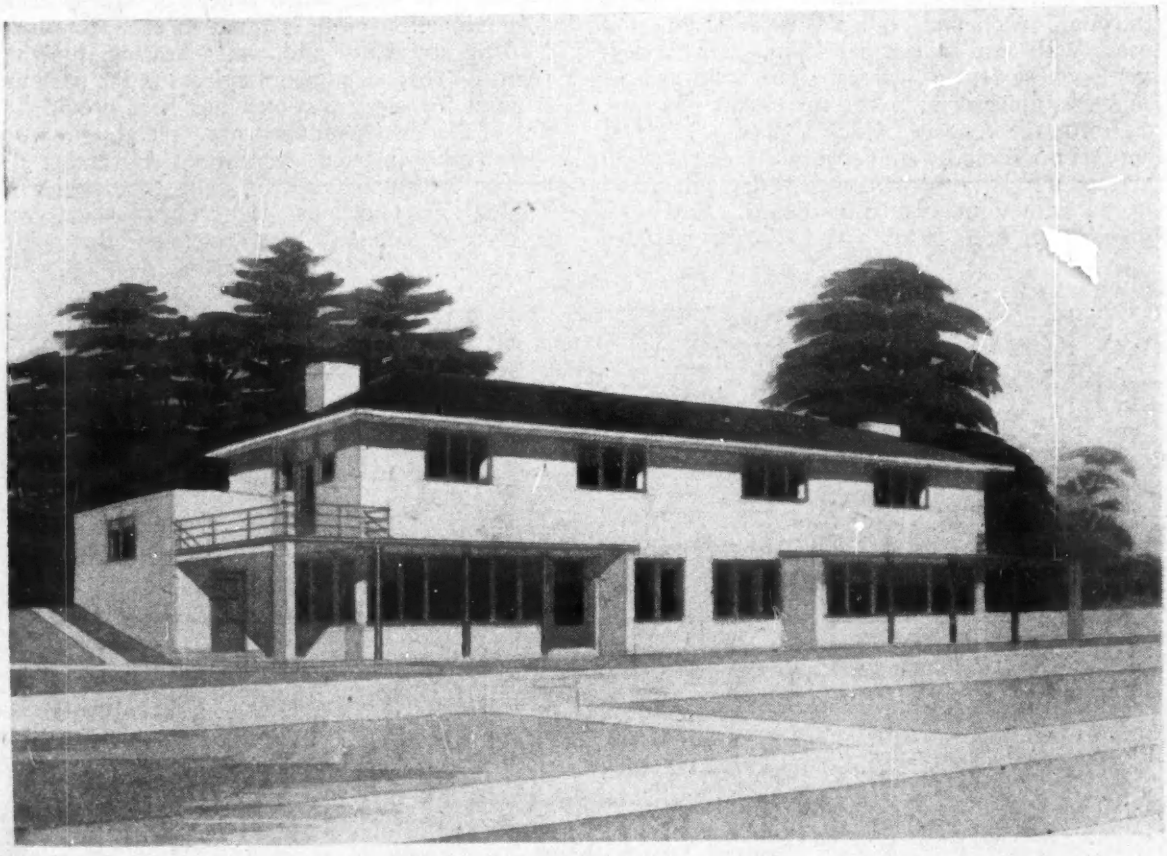
CONSTRUCTION AND FINISH :—Each house has a living-room, parlour, scullery, three bedrooms, bathroom, w.c. and outside wash-house and store. Walls are in normal 11-in. cavity brick, with Essex stocks as facings. The solid ground floors are finished in patent magnesite flooring, except for the scullery, which is tiled. The first floor has boarding on timber joists. For the roof, a system of light timber trusses, 22½ deg. pitch, and covered with 1 in. insulation board, faced with copper, has been used. The architect states that the saving in the timber accruing from the wider spacing of roof trusses with this form of "Broderick" roofing saves sufficient timber to enable the ground floor living-rooms to be floored with either wood blocks or strip flooring. A combination grate is fitted in each house for cooking and space and water heating in living-rooms. There are open fireplaces in the parlours. A point for electric cooker has been provided in the sculleries. Windows are metal in wood surrounds. Internal decorations are cream distemper, with paintwork in mid-stone tint, while external paintwork is of broken white, with green doors and dark grey gutters and downpipes.



Plans of Type G Houses (Long Front).

HOUSES AT ASHINGDON AND BARLING MAGNA, FOR ROCHFORD R.D.C.





Perspectives by B. Peters, A.R.I.B.A.

CONTROL OF ELEVATIONS

A GUIDE FOR WEST SUSSEX

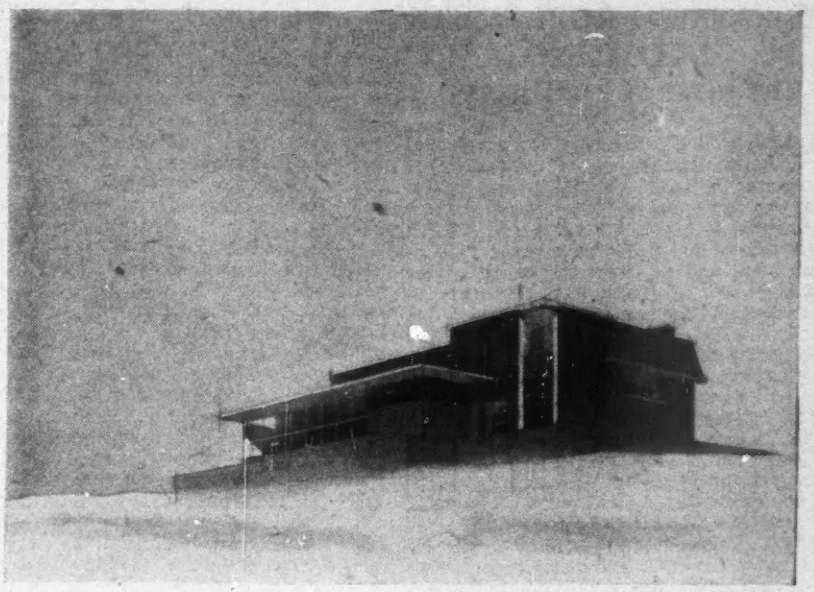
MR. F. R. STEELE, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.C.S., M.T.P.I., County Architect, West Sussex County Council, has designed twelve perspective sketches for the guidance of persons depositing plans for approval by the County Council Planning Authority, and with the object of illustrating a few methods of treating external elevations to domestic buildings. It is suggested that the sketch perspective drawings will serve as a guide to the standard of design which is expected in the County.

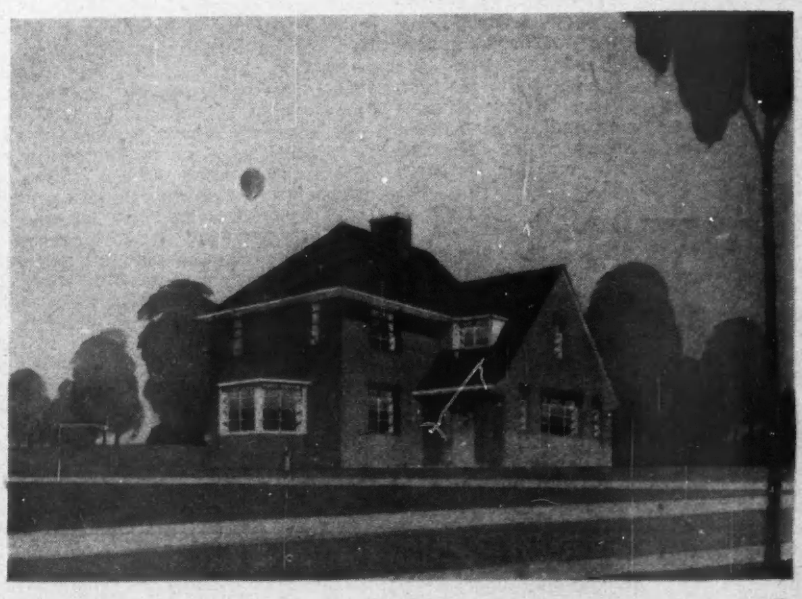
It is proposed to reproduce the perspectives, which have been drawn by Mr. B. Peters, A.R.I.B.A., of the West Sussex County Architects' Department, in booklet form. In this connection the following points are emphasised: (1) In order to avoid depositors copying the designs, perspectives only will be available for inspection; plans will not be available; (2) The object is to attempt to improve the standard of design in the County; (3) The preparation of individual designs is a matter for the building owner's Architect—the Planning Authority's responsibility being to see that the standard is raised to the highest possible level

The existing amenities of a locality must, necessarily, have a bearing on the character of an elevation, and the designs illustrated portray a variety of suggested solutions of differing problems in various settings.

Even with correct overall proportions and a satisfactory setting the success of elevational treatment will depend, very largely, on the attention given to detail. Experience has shown that disregard of proportion and spacing of windows and doors and insufficient attention to the detailing of eaves, hips and gables, bay windows, dormers, chimney stacks, porches, and mouldings and projections generally have been factors which have largely contributed to designs not being acceptable to the planning authority. Again, the careful choice of materials is a matter the importance of which cannot be over-emphasised, and depositors are advised to study this problem carefully in relation to the physical surroundings and natural setting of their building.

The importance of designing in relation to environment will be obvious, and, for this reason, an attempt has been made to place each design in a suitable setting in order to illustrate this point. It follows, therefore, that because a deposited design may be acceptable, and indeed welcome, in one situation, it would not necesarily receive approval in another situation where conditions and surroundings were different. The problem is, in fact, usually quite different in country and in town, and it may even vary between parts of a town and from one town to another. This applies particularly in West Sussex, where the characteristics of towns vary quite considerably. Again, whilst some designs, often those composed of simple elements, are happy in repetition, others, perhaps because of their individuality, should not be erected on adjoining sites. Another point to be borne in mind is that a design should be "good mannered" in relation to its neighbours; to erect a striking or startling house in a dignified street where other houses are in harmony, is definitely "bad mannered" and deplorable both from the points of view of architecture and of town planning.





PLANNING PROBLEMS IN SCOTLAND

DANGERS OF EMIGRATION AND DRIFT

SUCCESSFUL planning on a regional scale necessitates the cultivation of a more intimate regional consciousness in the opinion of MR. R. GARDNER-MEDWIN, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. He voiced this belief in a paper read at the 22nd annual country meeting of the Town Planning Institute, held recently at Edinburgh. The subject of the paper was "Scotland's Planning Problems," and following are extracts from the speaker's remarks:—

To understand Scotland's planning problems one must first understand the distribution and movement of population. Emigration and drift are still a serious threat to social recovery. The population distribution map of Scotland shows the extraordinary concentration of population in the industrial belt—particularly in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley. In the highland county of Sutherland there are seven people to each square mile, while in industrial Renfrew county there are 1,400, or 200 times as many. Congestion, not only of people but of industry, was one of the big problems which the authors of the Clyde Valley Regional Plan had to face. The report of this plan points out that the central urban areas have now reached saturation point, and while making recommendations for the movement of population away from these areas, it emphasises that only through a *national* policy of decentralisation can the inward drift to the industrial belt be checked. The report maintains that decentralisation should be encouraged in three ways: (i) By settling new industries in some of the existing burghs in the region, expanding in a direction away from the main urban centres. (ii) By building four new towns in the region. (iii) By encouraging the growth of industry in other parts of Scotland in accordance with an all-Scotland plan to check the over-balance of population in the industrial belt. The report points out that eventually half a million people will have to be displaced from the built-up area of Glasgow, and that only half of these can be rehoused within the Glasgow green belt reservation. This leaves about a quarter of a million to be rehoused outside Glasgow. It is proposed that these should be rehoused in four new towns within the region, and in the expansion of existing Clyde Valley burghs, or in unspecified areas outside the region. The four new town sites proposed are at East Kilbride, Cumbernauld, Houston and Bishopton. There is now an East Kilbride Corporation and the first phase of building is about to begin. The first industry is to be a building research station for Scotland.

Highlands and Islands.

The Highland problem has been much written about lately, and Scottish planners have shown how depopulation has gone so far that once thriving communities in the glens and around the sea-lochs are threatened with total extinction. Our concern for the Highlands and Islands, proud of them as we are, is no romantic "back-to-the-land" movement. Hydro-electric power is on the way, but already things are beginning to happen in the Highlands without the help of electric power: forestry developments; schemes for growing and canning fruit; reclamation of bracken and peat lands; research into the use of peat for marketable fuel, for fertiliser, for wax extraction, or even as aggregate for concrete; joint agricultural and forestry schemes for developing food and milk production in the glens by the planting of shelter belts. How much more can be achieved with electricity! Not only can power and light be brought to farms and homes, but sawmills can be efficiently worked, new rural industries established and freezing units installed to help fishermen. But industrial settlements must be viewed as part of a plan for the rehabilitation of the Highlands as a whole—otherwise we may drain the fields and forests of labour already scarce. With the help of the Highland Advisory Panel and the County Councils, our Department has recently organised a survey of industrial and housing possibilities at the two extremities of the Great Glen, but this may turn out to be a pilot survey for a much more complete study. Before we leave the Highlands, there is a word to be said about our National Parks. The legal machinery is not yet ready, but it seems to be understood that the general policy is to develop these parks not only as wild preserves as the Americans do, but as rural development areas, with intensive programmes of development in forestry, agriculture and fishing. Parks, like Glen Affric, will be associated with hydro-electric developments.

The Central and South-Eastern Region.

After this Highland interlude we must come back to the busy industries. Sir Frank Mears was working out a plan for the Central and South-East Region while Sir Patrick Abercrombie and Robert Matthew were engrossed in the Clyde Valley. He constantly reminds us of the alarming population statistics which show that the rich lands of the Border counties will be as seriously depleted of rural population as the Highlands in another generation. Edinburgh and the industrial centres of the East are drawing their population from the farm lands of the Lowlands. The influx of mining and industrial workers into the Forth basin makes a vigorous rural planning policy in this region all the more urgent. Coal production in the East is to be stepped up from about 17 million to 23 million tons. There will be an increase of at least 200,000 people in the eastern coal-field during the next few decades. Our problem in the Central and South-East Region is to provide homes, schools and social facilities for these people, at the same time stepping up agricultural production with the help of rural planning. Part of the solution is the proposal to establish a new town of about 30,000 in Fife. This will probably be the second new town to be built in Scotland.

Perhaps the biggest problem of all for us in Scotland is the staffing of our planning authorities for the task ahead. Our depopulation problem extends to planners too. There are going to be wonderful openings for them in working out new programmes for the planning authorities, and I hope they will come back. In some ways we are closer than England to the pioneering stage of planning, and consequently I think there is reason in Scotland for a more intimate technical association between local and central authority. Our regional planning officers are trained to make themselves as familiar with local as with central planning problems, and through them we hope for the very closest association in building up the components for a Greater Regional Plan. In Scotland we take pride in possessing a national consciousness which in many ways can become associated with a regional consciousness. A plan for England and Wales is too large to comprehend in terms of human affinities. This is where Scotland has the advantage over England. We grasp the idea of Scotland as a regional complex of "folk, place, work"—as a nation, if you will. This vital force is necessary if we are to make the regional concept work, and I believe that Scotland, by example, can lead the way.

CORRESPONDENCE

Height of Habitable Rooms

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Builder*.

SIR,—I hope the current controversy on the minimum height of habitable rooms will not be allowed to die an inconclusive death. Is it not time that the Minister of Health made a declaration of policy by a straightforward recommendation to local authorities?

As an advocate of a minimum of 7 ft. 6 in. in the height of habitable rooms, I meet a great deal of opposition from people who are afraid that something would be lost; that the reform is being advocated purely on the grounds of economy; that it must, therefore, be a retrograde step.

To-day, economies in material, labour and time, and the necessity to keep the rents of new houses down to a minimum, are highly important factors, but I would not approve on these grounds alone if I felt that the result of a reduced height would be detrimental to either health or amenity. Apart from the aesthetic advantages to be gained with lower rooms, I would also point out that whereas local authority and speculative-built houses constructed before the war frequently had living-rooms of 150 sq. ft. which, at a height of 8 ft., gave the room a cubic capacity of 1,200 cu. ft., the minimum size of living-rooms to-day is seldom less than 180 sq. ft. which, for a room 7 ft. 6 in. high, gives a cubic capacity of 1,350 cu. ft. This additional air space requires additional heating, and there is also the attendant increase in the rate of heat loss to be taken into consideration.

From personal experience, I find that the average person is not aware of any difference in the height of a room when it is a question of 7 ft. 6 in. versus 8 ft., unless his attention is deliberately directed towards it.

While bye-laws generally are arbitrary over this question of the minimum height of rooms, and while a minimum window area is laid down, I have not come across any bye-laws which stipulate a minimum height from floor to head of window. I have seen many examples, even in the latest houses, where the heads of living-room windows are only 6 ft. 6 in. or 6 ft. 9 in. above floor level. In my opinion, this is far more depressing to the occupants of a room than a low ceiling could ever be, since both light and ventilation are badly affected. I consider it essential that, in ground-floor rooms, the height to the head of a window should be 7 ft., better if it is 7 ft. 3 in., irrespective of whether the room is 7 ft. 6 in. or 8 ft. high.

In conclusion, I suggest a minimum height of 7 ft. 6 in., providing that the floor area of the various rooms are not less than the recommendations contained in the "1944 Manual of Housing," and subject to a stipulated minimum height from floor to window head.

H. ANTHONY CLARK,
Borough Housing Architect.
Wrexham.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1947

By NORMAN P. GREIG, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, F.R.San.I., F.I.Arb., etc.

5.—ACQUISITION OF LAND (Contd.)

IN connection with this matter, the Act has incorporated certain sections (viz., 19-30) of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944 (with some exceptions). Those sections provided for the disposal and appropriation by local planning authorities of land acquired under Part I of that Act. It therefore becomes possible for local authorities to exercise wide powers to lease or sell any land they have acquired, or develop it themselves if they so wish (Section 44). In this connection the Fifth Schedule of the 1944 Act, providing for the assessment, at site values, of compensation in respect of the compulsory acquisition of certain dwelling houses unfit for human habitation is also applied (subject again to certain amendments) to the present Act.

Section 45 deals with amendments to the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act, 1946, in regard to its application to this Act. The effect, broadly speaking, is that as regards land subject to compulsory acquisition, when the order for acquisition is made, and is either submitted to the confirming authority or is made in draft by the Minister, either of these may disregard certain objections to the procedure that could be made under the First Schedule to the 1946 Act, which might amount to an objection to the plan itself. The Section provides for regulations to be made in regard to proceedings under the First Schedule of the 1946 Act which can be taken at the same time as proceedings under Section 10 of the present Act dealing with the approval, making, or amendment of a development plan designating that land as subject to compulsory acquisition.

ACQUISITION OF LAND UNDER NEW TOWNS ACT, 1946

Anticipating the possibility of doubt arising in regard to acquisition of land by development corporations under that Act, Section 46 provides that the powers conferred by the 1946 Act on a development corporation are to include powers to acquire any land within the area designated under that Act, whether or not development or redevelopment is intended. In general, the power of disposal of land acquired by development corporations is preserved.

POWERS RELATING TO HIGHWAYS

Section 47 is concerned with the making of roads on land intended by a development plan as the site of a new road, or on land either acquired by or transferred to highway authorities under this part of the Act. The section applies Section 10 of the Development and Road Improvement Act, 1909, to the construction of a new road by a local highway authority. The effect of the above section is that in a case where the Ministry of Transport advances money towards the construction of a new highway, any further expense of the highway authority beyond that sum is to be defrayed by them as highway authority. If the advance be made to a county council as highway authority, the road when constructed is to be a main road, but in the case of other highway authorities, a highway repairable by the inhabitants at large. The present section (47) also empowers, generally, local authorities to contribute towards expenses incurred by local highway authorities, or by the Minister of Transport, in the acquisition of land under this Part of the Act or in the construction, or improvement of roads on land so acquired, or in connection with any development required for the proper planning of the local authority's area.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF PRIVATE STREETS

Under Section 48, where any land is defined and designated by a development plan as the site of a proposed road, or as land required for the widening of any existing road which is less than by-law width, the local authority in whose area the land is situated can declare it by order to be a private street, and to have been dedicated to the public. When so deemed, then the provisions of the Private Street Works Act, 1892, or Sections 150 and 151 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (as the case may be) are to apply, subject to regulations to be made, as though it were a street to which those provisions apply. Section 114 of the present Act contains special provisions applying the above section (48) to the City of London.

STOPPING UP AND DIVERSION OF HIGHWAYS

The Minister of Transport is given further powers by Section 49 to stop up or divert highways so that development can be carried out in accordance with planning permission. He is also given power to provide or improve other highways in substitution for existing highways, and to acquire land compulsorily for that purpose. In this connection Section 23 of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1944, which is incorporated into the present Act, gives powers to the Minister of Town and Country Planning to extinguish public rights of way over land which has been acquired or appropriated by local authorities or Ministers for the purposes of the 1944 Act. Also, Section 3 of the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act, 1946, gives the Minister somewhat similar powers, with the exception of rights of way by vehicular traffic over land either compulsorily acquired or capable of being so acquired. Sub-section 7 of the present section extends the powers of the Minister to make orders for the stopping up or diversion of any highways temporarily stopped up or diverted by any other enactment (*e.g.*, the Housing Act, 1936, Town and Country Planning Act, 1944). The effect will be to extend the powers of the Minister in regard to stopping and diversion, in cases where the land was acquired before the passing of the present Act.

The Order made by the Minister authorising the stopping up or diversion of a highway as described above may (by Sub-section (2)) include provisions thought to be necessary or expedient by the Minister of Transport, for the provision or *improvement* of any other highway. By Section 119 of the present Act, 'improvement' is to have the same meaning as it has in the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, *i.e.*, "the widening of any road, the cutting off of corners of any road where land is required to be purchased for that purpose, the levelling of roads, the treatment of a road for mitigating the nuisance of dust, and the doing of any other work in respect of roads beyond ordinary repairs essential to placing a road in a proper state of repair." The term "roads" also includes bridges, viaducts and subways.

Section 49 gives a new power to the Minister of Transport to enable development to be carried out in accordance with planning permission or by a Government Department. Though the main object of the Section is to deal with highways which cross private property, it would appear that the provisions of the Section could be used in regard to highways the sites of which are vested in local authorities.

(To be continued)

RHODESIA'S DEVELOPMENT PLAN

NEW AIRPORT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

THE revised estimate for the cost of the new airport under construction at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, is considerably more than double the original sum of £250,000 allocated under Northern Rhodesia's first Ten Year Plan. The total cost of the revised plan is estimated at £17 million, towards which about £2½ million has been granted from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. Under the plan £900,000 is allocated to air communications, and of this sum it is estimated that at least £643,000 will be needed to complete the work now in hand on Livingstone airport. The Director of Civil Aviation in Northern Rhodesia has pointed out that if the airport is to serve its purpose as the main port of entry into Southern Africa, and large internationally-controlled aircraft are to use it, the additional expenditure is justifiable.

In 1945 the airport construction engineer of South African Railways and Harbours was consulted. In 1946 work was started on the first major task, which was the building of a runway 7,500 ft. long and 150 ft. wide, and a concrete hardstanding 450 ft. square. This was planned to cater for aircraft up to 150,000 lb. gross weight, and subsidiary runways for light aircraft were to be built at a later date. Work now planned includes the provision of modern night landing lighting for the main runway and the construction of a much larger hardstanding. The subsidiary runway is to be 5,200 ft. long and will take aircraft up to 50,000 lb. in weight. A modern terminal building and staff housing are to be provided on the site.

It is planned to build a hotel for airport passengers in the vicinity of the aerodrome, preferably with a distant view of the Victoria Falls. The new airport is expected to be ready for use by May, 1949.

Hydro-Electric Scheme, Uganda.

The Government of Uganda has received a report on the prospects of harnessing the Owen Falls on the White Nile, near Jinja, from the firms of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners and Messrs. Kennedy and Donkin, who were commissioned to investigate. The report envisages the construction of a dam and power station with hydro-electric plant having installed capacity of 121,500 kilowatts, able to produce electricity costing at source one-tenth of a penny per unit, when fully developed and operating. The report says: "The total continuous power theoretically available from the Victoria Nile is no less than 2½ million kilowatts, or 22,000 million kilowatt-hours per year—sufficient in the year 1937 to meet the whole of the electricity requirements of the United Kingdom. Capital expenditure on the initial development is estimated at £4,160,000.

HOUSING IN TANGANYIKA

A COLONIAL EXPERIMENT

POST-WAR housing work in Tanganyika was described by MR. ARTHUR JAMES MITCHELL, M.I.C.E., on July 22 when he read a paper on "An Experiment in Colonial Housing" before a conference on civil engineering problems in the Colonies, organised by the Institution of Civil Engineers.

After outlining the causes of the shortage of houses for Government officers in Tanganyika at the end of the war, Mr. Mitchell said:

Bearing in mind the great difficulty of reaching a satisfactory rate of progress by the adoption of traditional methods of design and construction, owing to the limited facilities of materials and raftsmen available, and also to the high costs of such methods with the greatly increased building costs since the war, the author submitted proposals in 1943 for a modified type of house, designed to provide the maximum amount of accommodation for the minimum expenditure of labour and materials.

A study of existing houses revealed many points where the above objects could be brought nearer by simplifications in the design and the adoption of some degree of standardisation; and whilst it was realised that these objects cannot be attained without some sacrifice of architectural value, individual amenity and interest, it was felt that the overriding necessity for "a roof over our heads," and the unsatisfactory nature of the temporary makeshift accommodation referred to above fully justified the adoption of the modified plan.

After some study the following governing principles for economical housing were adopted:

Simple rectangular plan.

Relatively low walls and generous eaves projection all round the building.

Adequate ceiling ventilation.

Reduction of passage space to a minimum consistent with separate entrance to all rooms.

Bedrooms and bathrooms to form a self-contained unit, fully mosquito-proofed, with double "locks."

Built-in fitments wherever suitable.

With regard to construction, the materials used were largely those normally in use locally. Coral stone walling in lime mortar was proposed for walls, whilst the roof was formed of palm-leaf thatch on a framework of unsquared mangrove poles, with ceilings of cement- and white-washed hessian adapted to give additional air space and full ventilation. Foundations and floors were to be in cement. With this exception, and door and window furniture and sanitary fittings, all materials were of local origin.

It was intended to convert this building to fully permanent construction at a future date when circumstances permitted the freer use of squared timber and roof tiles in the roof. A separate outbuilding is provided to house servants and contain the kitchen, stores, etc. The omission of a verandah was compensated for by the provision of an open loggia of inexpensive construction. A special layout was advocated, departing from the usual side-by-side arrangement of houses.

The following year a programme of construction was initiated, chiefly in Dar-es-Salaam where the shortage was most acute. At that town, about twelve houses were erected during 1944-45 on the general lines of the prototype described above, but reduced in area. Work was carried out by direct labour and the approximate costs were as follows: 4-roomed house: £830 plus £130 for furniture; 3-roomed house: £610 plus £120 for furniture. The above prices are inclusive of electric light installation and waterborne sanitation with disposal by septic tank and soakaway pit, and work out at approximately 9 shillings per square foot of overall area of the house and outbuildings.

The houses just described were found to be cool and in general gave satisfaction, although it was felt that provision for a longer "life" was desirable, in that increased accommodation and amenities could be provided for the same total outlay per annum over the estimated or real life of the building. Constructive criticism of the first houses built and occupied was also taken advantage of in preparing plans for a second scheme. As far as Dar-es-Salaam was concerned this comprised thirty houses and involved extension of roads and other township services.

The plans were prepared by the Government architect, Mr. H. S. Thompson, A.R.I.B.A., and incorporated certain important improvements such as more adequate pantry and service accommodation and built-in cupboards, rendered possible by the more permanent nature of these buildings. Two types were adopted, one of four and one of three rooms.

With regard to construction, this was, in general, similar to the earlier scheme, except that cement blocks of a specially designed weak mix were used in place of coral masonry to expedite construction. With the exception of the roof, which was thatched as before, the remainder of the work was of permanent type, with the concrete floors taken over the whole area of the house to form an ant- and damp-proof course.

These houses have proved to be very satisfactory and generally liked in spite of their rather restricted accommodation. The scheme, however, has been of the greatest value in providing, in a relatively short space of time, thirty additional houses, with the minimum demands on imported materials and scarce local craftsmen.

Proposals for Post-War Housing.

Concurrently with the above programmes of construction, special consideration was given by the Government to the standards of accommodation and construction appropriate to a general programme of post-war housing.

The Public Works Department was entrusted with the preparation of designs and the implementing of the various housing schemes accordingly.

After considerable study it was found possible to attain the desired result by a rigid adherence to the governing principles previously mentioned while adopting permanent construction throughout for the European-type house. Ventilation was effected by the adoption of low wide windows to act as inlets, whilst outlets for the heated air were provided for by leaving continuous strip ventilators round every room at ceiling level. Further protection against glare and excessive heat was provided by an additional projection of the roof opposite the main bedroom and living room.

This design was prepared by the Author in collaboration with Mr. E. Davies, Acting Government Architect, who also prepared two other alternative designs.

The construction of the houses followed the same general lines as the previous houses except that a permanent roof consisting of squared timber and tiles was adopted in place of thatch on poles. The materials of construction varied according to local circumstances, roof tiles being imported, or of locally burnt clay, or cement-moulded, whilst walling consisted normally of weak-mix cement blocks or burnt bricks. By the end of 1947, eighty-eight houses of the above type had been constructed or were under construction, and work was being carried out at twenty different centres.

Subsequent to the preparation of the original designs, various modifications and improvements have been made, chiefly with the object of facilitating and expediting construction. Further improvements have been suggested and no doubt future progress will lie in the provision of additional improvements and amenities, when the immediate urgency is relieved.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

THE RT. HON. LORD MCGOWAN, speaking as President of the British Standards Institution at its annual meeting in London on July 21, referred to the growing size and influence of the Institution and to the fact that more and more industries were becoming aware not only of the need for standards, but also of the advantages to themselves in co-operating with the Institution in the preparation of standards on a national scale. He pointed out that standardisation as a means of measuring the properties or assessing the value of goods was an important element in the proper conduct of industrial and commercial affairs and in the protection of the health and safety of the public; it was important also as a means of establishing satisfactory ranges of types and sizes and, where necessary, securing interchangeability.

Nearly 20 years ago the chemical industry decided to invite the B.S.I. to extend its activities beyond the engineering work in which it had been engaged; events had shown the wisdom of this, as much of the work done by other industries had turned out to be of importance to the chemical industry, and conversely, the work under the Chemical Divisional Council of the Institution had proved to be of significance to many other branches of commerce.

Lord McGowan stressed the importance of British Standards to the export trades, and recalled that he had asked all Industry Standards Committees of the Institution to re-examine their standards from the point of view of exports. He added that one of the best ways to ensure that oversea national standards did not conflict with our own was for the local representatives of British firms to participate directly in their preparation. Many firms who were not formerly interested in export markets were now taking advantage of the help the Institution could give them, which included full information on the national standards of the importing countries.

In conclusion, Lord McGowan urged everyone concerned with the guidance of industry to participate in the work of the Institution and to support it financially, in order that it might retain and improve its existing democratic structure.

SIR WILLIAM J. LARKE, in presenting the Annual Report as Vice-President and acting chairman of the Institution, outlined the great progress being made in every department of the Institution. He referred specifically to the great extension in the circulation of British Standards throughout the world, and to the fact that

many industries were having British Standards translated into foreign languages.

After referring to the progress of the work in the four main sections (building, chemical, engineering and textiles) he gave, as examples of the extension of the work of the Institution, the formation of Local Authorities, Hospital Equipment and Distributing Industries Advisory Committees with a view to standardising requirements and thus reducing the number of types of various products at present demanded from industry. Close collaboration between the B.S.I. and the Inter-Services Committee in the work of the unification of Anglo-American-Canadian screw threads, had continued.

DOMESTIC FUEL APPLIANCE HANDBOOK

THE British Standards Institution has produced, at the request of the Ministry of Fuel and Power's Inter-Departmental Committee on Domestic Heating, a handbook "British Standards for Domestic Fuel—and Power-Using Appliances" (B.S. Handbook No. 5, 1947, Edition, Price 12s. 6d. post free).

This publication, which consists of published British Standards in abridged form, correlates the requirements for domestic equipment whether for electricity, gas or solid fuels, with a view to improving their fuel efficiency.

Setting forth in simple, convenient, yet remarkably comprehensive fashion the general characteristics of specifications for domestic appliances using gas, electricity and solid fuel, the handbook is a valuable contribution towards the attainment of one of the Simon Report objectives "to ensure that all fuels shall be used in the most efficient and economical manner with due regard for the need for conserving the national reserves of coal," since it provides in convenient form the standards by which the efficiency of appliances may be judged.

Divided into three parts appropriate to the three fuels generally used for domestic purposes (gas, electricity and solid fuel) the handbook takes account of cooking, water-heating, refrigeration, lighting and other fuel-and-power-using appliances, for which specifications have been issued. An additional section of vital interest to architects, builders and fuel technologists deals briefly with aspects of the supply, installation and maintenance of the appliances described. Descriptions are also given of some building materials having certain insulation value apart from their primary function.

IMPORTS OF PLYWOOD

THE accompanying graph, prepared by the Timber Development Association, shows the imports of plywood into the United Kingdom for the years 1933/47.

The rise in imports of plywood during the years 1933 to 1937 is accounted for by increased buying, following the trade depression prior to 1933; there was probably over-buying in these years, due to varying factors at the time, which naturally caused a fall in imports in 1938.

The lower figures during the early years of the war are attributable to the cessation of imports from Europe; it will be noticed, however, that a rise occurred from 1942 to 1945, due to increased quantities received from Canada and the United States.

A similar graph dealing with imports of plywood between 1920 and 1937 has also been prepared by the Association.

HOUSING PROGRESS

FIGURES FOR JUNE

THE latest monthly Housing Progress Report shows that the number of permanent houses completed in Gt. Britain during June was 21,159. This was 787 more than in May, and was the highest monthly total since the war.

The number of temporary houses finished in June was 2,307 (compared with 2,124 for May) making a total of 23,466 houses in the month (compared with 22,496 in May). The total of completed houses, permanent and temporary, is now 463,701.

During June homes were provided by new building, repair of uninhabitable houses, conversion and requisitioning, for 27,072 families, compared with 25,661 in May, and 24,644 in April. This brings the total number of families rehoused under the post-war programme to 728,777

The total labour force employed on the construction or repair of houses in Great Britain fell during June from 542,700 to 532,100. There were 244,600 men engaged on the construction of permanent houses and preparation of housing sites compared with 252,200 at the end of May, and 3,800 on erection of temporary houses, compared with 4,800 at the end of May. The number on war damage repairs dropped from 79,000 to 77,000.

BRITISH STANDARDS

Roofing Tiles and Fittings.

IN THE "British Standard for Clay Single-Lap Roofing Tiles and Fittings, Dimensions and Workmanship Only (B.S. 1424:1948)," a range of sizes of single-lap roofing tiles is provided, primarily for the post-war building programme. The standard is confined to a limited range of well-known types, *i.e.*, pantiles of three patterns; double roman tiles, flat interlocking tiles and Poole's tiles. The general requirements deal with manufacture, colour and certification, whilst the specific requirements deal with dimensions, holing, nibs and fittings for the varied types dealt with. Each type of tile is illustrated by a drawing and there is a full range of fittings. The price is 3s. post free.

Electric Reading Lamps.

THE "British Standards for Electric Reading Lamps (B.S. No. 710)" is a revision of B.S.710, "An Electric Study and Reading Table Lamp," published in 1936. The new standard takes into account improvements in design and covers floor standards as well as table standards. The basic type of fitting covered by this specification is, however, similar to the type specified formerly in B.S.710. Both specifications describe fittings which are intended essentially to provide light for reading, writing, etc. The revised standard covers table standard and floor standard lamps; it specifies the essential components, the dimensions and arrangement of the light-controlling device. Requirements are also given for the distribution of light flux and illumination given by the fitting and for its brightness, together with requirements for stability, electrical safety and robustness. The price is 2s. 6d. post free.

Copies of these Standards may be obtained from Sales Department, British Standards Institution, 24, Victoria-street. S.W.1.

CODE OF PRACTICE

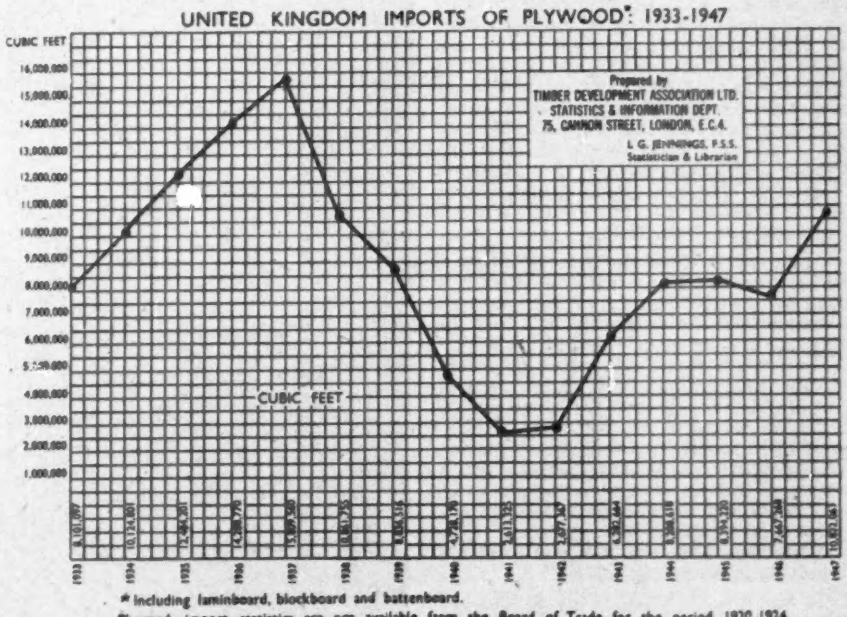
ROOF SLATING

THE Codes of Practice Committee has issued for comment Code 142.101, "Roof Slating," which has been prepared by a committee convened by the Royal Institute of British Architects on behalf of the Codes of Practice Committee. It is a sub-code of Code 142, "Roof Slating and Tiling," and is a companion to sub-Code 142.201, "Roof Tiling," which has already been issued for comment.

This code deals with roof slating using either natural or asbestos-cement slates and consideration is given to all sections of the roof above the rafters, purlins, concrete or other background on which slates are laid. The Code is in draft form and subject before final publication to amendment in the light of comments received. Comments should be submitted by August 27.

Copies of the draft Code may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 24-28, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, price 4s., post free.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS OF PLYWOOD*: 1933-1947



* Including laminboard, blockboard and battenboard.

Plywood import statistics are not available from the Board of Trade for the period 1920-1924. From 1925-1932 the unit of quantity used in the Trade Returns was square feet, and as no record of thicknesses exist, it is not possible to convert these quantities to cubic feet.

GRAPH No. 4

SOURCE: BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS DIVISION

COUNCIL'S INCENTIVES SCHEME

10 PER CENT. SAVING IN MAN-HOURS

SOME details regarding the operation of an incentive bonus scheme in the Building Department of the St. Pancras Borough Council are given in a report covering the quarter ended May 8, 1948, prepared and submitted by the Building Manager. The General Purposes Committee, reporting to a recent meeting of the Council, states:

"A meeting was held which was attended by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Chairman of the Building Committee, the Town Clerk, Borough Treasurer, and the Building Manager and it was decided that a 10 per cent. bonus would be paid for the period referred to; that sickness and holiday periods should be excluded from the scheme; that the foreman and leading hands, the assistant storekeeper, the drivers and yard labourers should be included in the scheme, and the storekeeper and canteen assistant excluded. The following is a summary of the result of the operation of the scheme:

	Man hours worked.	*Target Man hours.*
Maintenance	53,474 ...	60,426
Brookfield Estate	23,303 ...	26,182
Montague Tibbles House	7,876 ...	8,960
	84,653	94,568

Saving = 10.5 per cent.

"The operatives have asked for the present system to continue except in regard to the larger decorating works which they would prefer to be dealt with on a separate basis. In order to comply with this request a schedule has been prepared showing the man-hours allowed on each operation."

The Council approved the action reported and also the suggestion in regard to the larger decorating works.

BUILDING INCENTIVES

"A PROMISING START"

A PROTEST at what he described as "inaccurate and harmful" statements made by representatives of the operatives at their conference in Eastbourne last week, and an appeal to local authorities to give a fair deal to families in need of new houses who wanted to buy them, were made on July 28 by the President of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, MR. F. M. SLEEMAN, of Exeter. He was speaking at the half-yearly meeting of the North-Western Federation in Manchester.

"Statements made by the operatives at Eastbourne, last week, that employers who have not adopted systems of incentives are dodging their responsibility are both inaccurate and harmful," said Mr. Sleeman. "The truth is that the national agreement on the subject, which, it should not be forgotten, also provided for a flat rate increase in wages of 3d. per hour, deliberately left the initiative with the employers. We have made a promising start. We, at any rate, realise that increases in wages which are not accompanied by increased output, are against the interests of the national economy, and it is due to us that bonusing is now permissible."

It was too early yet to say to what extent advantage could be taken of Mr. Bevan's decision to open the door slightly to the private builder. A small Standing Committee of the National Federation would be meeting regularly with officials of the Ministry of Health in order to review the position and to iron out difficulties. In the meantime, he appealed to local authorities, with whom a wide discretion had been left, to follow the lead of those who had already decided to give a fair deal to families in need of new houses who desired to buy them.

Mr. Sleeman added that the recent statement made by Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Chairman of the Central Land Board, showed that the promises made by Mr. Silkin, a Minister who recognised that private enterprise must be allowed to play its part if new towns were to be built, were to be fulfilled both in the letter and in the spirit. Builders who owned land coming within the "near-ripe" category would get full compensation, and borderline cases would only be decided by the Central Land Board after they had consulted an Advisory Committee on which the National Federation would be represented.

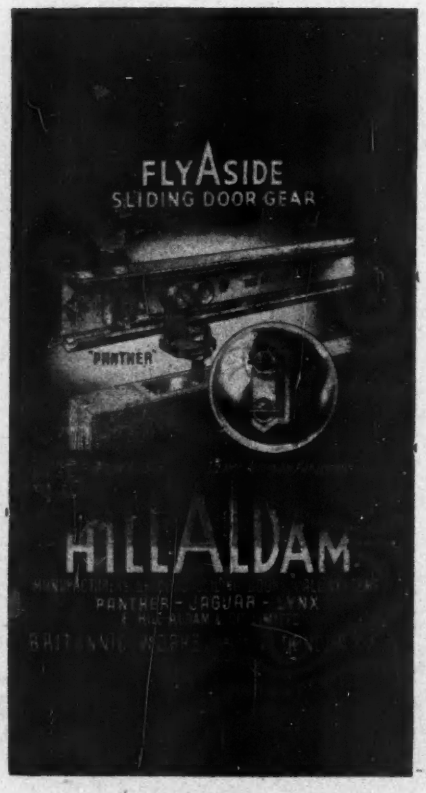
APPRENTICESHIP IN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

COUNCIL APPOINTED

THE Minister of Works has appointed an Apprenticeship and Training Council for the Electrical Contracting Industry, under the chairmanship of Sir George Gater, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., who is also chairman of the Building Apprenticeship and Training Council. The Council will advise the Minister on all matters concerning apprentices in the industry.

Members of the Council are: L. C. Penwill, R. A. Marryat, E. A. Reynolds, J. D. Green (National Federated Electrical Association); F. Foulkes, W. C. Stevens, R. G. McLennan, L. J. Gregory, G. Stevens (Electrical Trades Union).

The Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Works are also represented on the Council. Mr. J. C. Cox, Ministry of Works, will act as Secretary.



THE BUILDING EXHIBITION

THE BUILDING EXHIBITION, for over 50 years associated with the name of the Montgomerys (H. Greville Montgomery, J.P., Hon.A.R.I.B.A., his son, Hugh R. G. Montgomery, M.C., and his brother, the late H. C. Montgomery), has announced its next appearance as the autumn of next year—thus following the custom of biennial exhibitions, which long experience has shown to be in conformity with the wishes and needs of the industry.

Few people know much about the history of the Building Exhibition, how it opened at the Islington Agricultural Hall in 1880, and how, when the present proprietors took it over 15 years later, they had to clear out such assorted attractions as rifle shooting galleries, cabs, and confectionery stalls. Early on, the Messrs. Montgomery determined that the Exhibition was primarily to be confined to displays dealing with building and construction, and they set up a consultative council of eminent architects (of whom Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., and Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., were two) to guide them under the chairmanship of the late Professor Banister Fletcher. From that time on the Exhibition has always received R.I.B.A. support, and to this has recently been added the official backing of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the L.M.B.A. Though every effort has been made to give topical interest to each successive exhibition, the promoters have always based their plans upon the showing of the latest developments in plant, processes and materials, which is why each biennial display has succeeded in filling the industry's need.

These facts, and many more, are to be read in a beautifully produced brochure, compiled and edited by Mr. William D. Bryant, and published by the Building Exhibition from 4, Vernon-place, Sicilian-avenue, W.C.1. The text is lively and informative and seasoned with much "Exhibition" humour, while the illustrations add considerably to the interest. We congratulate the Exhibition authorities on their enterprise in commissioning a brochure which is to be commended to every builder and producer of building materials and plant.

IN PARLIAMENT

Industrial Building.

MR. DEREK WALKER-SMITH moved the annulment of the Town and Country Planning (Erection of Industrial Buildings) Regulations, 1948 (S.I. 1948, No. 1309). He said the regulations prosecuted all classes of building for the purposes of Section 14 (4) of the Town and Country Planning Act. That would mean that the Board of Trade were not recognising any exemptions, either by way of area or particular classes of building from the necessity of prior certification. He hoped these regulations were not the last word on the part of the Government.

MR. BELCHER, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, explained that Section 14 (4) referred to provided, in effect, that local planning authorities might not deal with applications for planning approval in respect of industrial buildings unless the Board of Trade had given a certificate that the development in question was consistent with the proper distribution of industry. This applied to all new buildings which would have an aggregate floor space of 5,000 sq. ft. or more, and all extensions of existing buildings which had, by reason of this extension, this aggregate floor space. In

practice, he could say that the Board of Trade would normally grant a certificate without question provided that the extension did not exceed 5,000 sq. ft. Also, they had no objection in principle to excluding defined classes of industrial buildings from the operation of the regulations. If the need was shown the Board of Trade would certainly consider amending the regulations in the light of experience. If it became clear that there were definable classes of industrial buildings, that was to say, that the definition of industrial building was wider than was needed for their purposes, their minds would not be closed on the subject. As to the question of excluding certain geographical areas from the operation of the regulations, there again, they would have to look at the matter in the light of experience. Even in areas where it was proved that the certificate was never used, it was essential for the purposes of record and research that the Board of Trade should be informed of new industrial projects. In regard to procedure, he promised that the Board would do their best to make it as simple as they possibly could. The industralist would be required to complete only a simple form, and would be told whether or not it would be possible to grant the certificate for building within the area of his choice before going to the trouble of selecting sites, preparing plans and so on. But to satisfy the requirements of the Act, the Board must see the actual application to the local authority before the certificate was formally issued. They were experimenting with something which was quite new, and they would watch carefully the way it worked. If they found it possible to exempt particular industries or particular areas, they would not hesitate to do so. For the moment, however, they felt that only the first course was proper.

The motion was withdrawn.

Allocation of Houses.

SIR GEORGE HARVIE WATT asked the Minister of Health in view of his recent decision how he now proposed to allocate 200,000 houses between traditional and non-traditional houses; which types of prefabricated house it was proposed to erect; and if he had already communicated his plans to housing authorities throughout the country.

MR. BEVAN said he presumed that the hon. member was referring to the instruction to local authorities in England and Wales to go ahead on the basis that the number of houses under construction could be kept at 180,000. The proportion of non-traditional houses would continue to depend primarily on the choice of the housing authorities, who might select any of the approved methods provided that the price was competitive with brick and the number within their allotted programme. The position was that set out in Circular 6/48.

New Cinemas.

MR. KEY, replying to Mr. Baldwin, said that no licences had been granted in the last six months for the building of new cinemas. With regard to repairs of existing cinemas, the Licensing Officers followed the policy laid down by the White Paper on Capital Investment in 1948 and granted licences only where danger to the public or to health was involved. No record of expenditure authorised in such cases was readily available.

No National Memorial.

In reply to Mr. Keeling, MR. H. MORRISON said that the Government did not consider that there was at present any public demand for a national war memorial in physical form other than the Cenotaph. No scheme had yet been put forward which made a wide popular appeal.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Exports of Cement.

According to figures recently issued by the Board of Trade, exports of cement in the second quarter of this year rose for the first time above the figure of 400,000 tons.

Winter Lectures.

Arrangements for lectures during the coming winter are now being made, and applications for lecturers of the Lead Industries Development Council should be addressed to the Secretary, Lead Industries Development Council, Eagle House, Jermyn-street, London, S.W.1. These lectures are available to technical schools and trade organisations, and the Council inform us that it will be helpful if applicants will give an indication as to the type of lecture required, e.g., plumbing, the general uses of lead in building, etc., and suggest two or three suitable dates.

Mathematical Tables for Industry.

IT is considered that important investigations in the physical, chemical and engineering sciences, in mathematics and in industry may be held up by the absence of relevant mathematical tables. Several important tables of a fundamental nature have in the past been produced by the British Association through its Mathematical Tables Committee. The work in this field has now been transferred to the Royal Society, on the invitation of the British Association, and a special Royal Society Mathematical Tables Committee has been established to continue and extend the earlier work. This Committee would be glad to receive suggestions from industrial research groups, from individual investigators and from Service departments, relating to existing needs in their special fields. Requests for assistance may be met either by advice as to the most economical way of producing the desired tables, or by an undertaking to produce the tables under the auspices of the Royal Society, or, in exceptional cases, by a grant towards the cost of tabulation or to make possible the publication of important tables which may exist only in manuscript. In the first instance inquiries should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, The Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.1.

Fuel Prices and Bricks.

The National Federation of Clay Industries writes: Reports recently published have created an impression that the new fuel prices announced by the National Coal Board would result in an overall reduction in the price of coal supplied to brickworks, and lead to a general reduction in brick production costs. It should be explained that the brick industry uses varying grades of fuel, and although the low qualities used for burning some common bricks have been reduced in price, the majority of grades used by the brick and tile industry will actually cost more under the new scale, and in most cases, therefore, will raise rather than lower the cost of production.

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TRADE NEWS

Recent Appointments.

Following the death of Mr. Charles Locan, chairman and managing director of Asphaltic Roadways, Ltd., 22-24, Booth-street, Manchester 2, Mr. F. E. Trigg and Mr. D. B. Haigh have been appointed joint managing directors, and Mr. L. T. Locan has been reappointed a director.

A New Hardboard.

WE have received a sample and preliminary specification sheet of the new "Jablo" Hardboard, the first of a series of materials to be manufactured by Moulded Components (Jablo) Ltd., for the building, shopfitting and furniture trades, and for which Messrs. Mallinson and Eckersley, Ltd., of Worsley-street, Salford 3, are acting as one of the main appointed distributors.

Later developments, we learn, will include a paper surfaced board and a veneered board in which the veneer surface is very similar to compressed wood.

Mechanical Handling Exhibition.

Among the exhibits at the Mechanical Handling Exhibition held recently at Olympia were two versions of the Barber-Greene 522 bucket loader (shown by Messrs. Jack Olding and Co., Ltd., Hatfield, Herts)—low boom with swivel conveyor and high boom with swivel spout discharge. The high boom swivel spout loader may be used for most applications and will load the highest lorries. By use of the low boom, swivel conveyor type, a lorry may be loaded at either side of the machine as well as in front of it. Self-propelled and self-loading, the Barber-Greene gooseneck coal loader, also shown, will handle up to 1½ tons per min. and will discharge at all heights between 3 ft. and 18 ft. The gooseneck principle of operation eliminates the free dropping of coal and degradation is thus fully controlled.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE [AS FROM JULY 11, 1948]

(Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors)

KEY TO SCHEDULE OF GRADE RATES.

Grade Classification,	A	A1	A2	A3
Craftsmen	2/9½	2/9	2/8½	2/8
Labourers	2/3	2/2½	2/2	2/1¾

Town.	Grade.
Aberavon	A
Aberdare	A
Abergavenny	A
Abingdon	A2
Accrington	A
Addlestone	A
Aldeburgh	A3
Aldershot District	A2
Alfreton U.D.	A
Alnwick	A1
Altrincham	A
Amlwch	A1
Amersham	A1
Ammanford	A
Andover	A2
Ardingly	A2
Arundel	A2
Ascot	A2
Ashby-de-la-Zouch U.D.	A
Ashby Woulds U.D.	A
Ashford (Kent)	A2
Ashford (Middlesex)	A
Ashington	A
Ashtead	A
Ashton-under-Lyne	A
Aspatria and Brayton	A2
Atherstone (parts of)	A1
Aylesbury	A2
Aylesby (Yorks)	A
Aylesham	A3
Bagshot	A2
Bakewell U.D.	A2
Banbury	A2
Barnard Castle U.D.	A1
Barnoldswick U.D.	A1
Barnsley	A
Barrow-in-Furness	A
Barrow-upon-Soar R.D. (exc. Thrussington A2)	A
Barry	A
Basford R.D. (exc. Willough-by-on-the-Wolds A2)	A
Basingstoke	A2
Bath	A
Batley	A
Baxterley	A1
Beaconsfield & District	A1
Beamish	A
Bearl	A
Bearpark	A
Beccles	A3
Bedale R.D.	A
Bedford	A
Bedlington	A
Bedwas	A
Beeston & Stapleford U.D.	A
Belper U.D.	A
Belton	A
Berkhamsted	A1
Berrington	A1
Berwick District	A1
Beverley	A
Bexhill-on-Sea	A2
Biggleswade	A2
Billericay	A1
Billing	A
Billingham U.D.	A
Bilsthorpe	A
Birchington	A2
Birkenhead	*
Birmingham C.B.	†A
Bishop Auckland	A
Bishop's Stortford	A1
Bispham	A
Blackburn	A
Blackpool	A
Blackwell R.D.	A
Blaydon U. D.	A
Blidworth	A
Blyth	A
Bognor Regis	A2
Boldon U.D.	A
Bolsover U.D.	A
Bolton	A
Bourne End	A1
Bournemouth District	A1
Bracknell	A2
Bradford	A
Bradford-on-Avon	A2
Braintree	A2
Breconshire, County of	‡A3
Brent Knoll	A2
Brentwood	A
Bridlington	A
Brierfield	A
Brighouse	A
Brighton	A1
Bristol	A
Broadstairs	A2
Bromsgrove U.D.	A
Brough	A
Broughton (Cheshire)	A
Buckley	A
Bungay	A3
Burnham-on-Crouch	A
Burnley	A
Burton-on-Trent C.B.	A
Bury	A
Bury St. Edmunds	A3
Buxton	A1
Byfleet	A1
Calder Valley	A
Cambridge	A
Cannock U.D.	A
Canterbury	A2
Cardiff	A
Cardiganshire, County of	‡A3
Carlisle	A
Carmarthenshire, Cnty.of	‡A3
Carnarvonshire, Cnty of	‡A3
Carnforth	A
Castleford	A
Caterham	A
Chapel-en-le-Frith	A1
Charmy Down	A
Chatham & District	A1
Cheadle (Staffs) R.D.	A
Chelmsford	A
Cheltenham	A1
Chepstow	A1
Chertsey	A
Chester	A
Chesterfield M.B.	A
Chesterfield R.D.	A
Chester-le-Street U.D.	A
Chichester	A2
Chippenham (inc. Chippen-ham Within and Harden-huish)	A2
Chorley	A
Clacton	A1
Cleethorpes	A
Clevedon	A1
Cleveleys	A
Clitheroe	A
Coalville U.D.	A
Cobham (Surrey)	A
Colchester	A
Colne	A
Colwyn Bay	A1
Congleton	A1
Consett	A
Conway	A1
Cornwall, County of	‡A2
Coventry C.B.	A
Cranbrook	A2
Cranleigh	A2
Crawley (Sussex)	A2
Crewe	A
Cromer	A1
Crowborough	A2
Cuckfield	A2
Dalton-in-Furness	A
Darlington District	A
Darwen	A
Deal	A2
Denbigh Town	A2
Derby C.B.	A
Devizes	A2
Devon, County of	‡A2
Dewsbury	A
Didcot	A2
Diss	A3
Doncaster C.B.	A
Dorking	A1
Dorset, County of (except-ing Poole and Wimborne A1)	A2
Dover	A2
Dovercourt	A1
Driffield U.D.	A1
Droitwich M.B.	A1
Dudley M.B.	A
Dunstable	A
Durham City	A
Eastbourne	A1
E. Glam. & Mon. Val.	A
East Grinstead District	A2
Eastwood (Notts.) U.D.	A
Ebbw Vale & District	A
Edenbridge	A2
Ely	A3
Epping	A
Exeter	A1
Fakenham	A3
Falmouth	A2
Fareham	A
Faversham	A2
Felixstowe	A1
Filey U.D.	A1
Fleetwood	A
Flint	A
Folkestone	A2
Frinton	A1
Frome	A1
Gainsborough R.D. (Mid. pt.)	A2
Gateshead	A
Gillingham (Kent)	A1
Glossop	A
Gloucester	A1
Gloucestershire, Cnty. of	‡A2
Godalming	A2
Goole M.B.	A
Gosport	A
Grantham M.B.	A1
Gravesend	A
Great Yarmouth	A1
Grimsby (Yorks.)	A
Grimsby R.D. (Lincs.)	A3
Guildford District	A2
Guilsborough	A1
Guiseley	A
Halesowen M.B.	A
Halifax	A
Halstead	A2
Haresfield	A1
Harlow	A1
Harpenden	A1
Harrogate	A
Hartlepool	A
Harwich	A1
Haslemere	A2
Hastings	A2
Hatfield (Herts.)	A
Haywards Heath	A2
Hemel Hempstead	A1
Henley-on-Thames	A2
Hereford	A2
Herefordshire, Cnty. of	‡A2
Herne Bay	A2
Hertford	A
Hexham U.D.	A
Heysham	A
High Wycombe	A1
Highworth	A2
Hinckley U.D.	A
Hitchin	A1
Hoddesdon	A
Horley	A2
Horsham	A2
Horwich	A
Huddersfield	A
Hull	A
Hunstanton	A2
Huntingdon (Staffs)	A
Ilkley	A
Ingatestone	A1
Ipswich	A
Isle of Sheppey	A2
Isle of Thanet	A2
Isle of Wight	A3
Jarrow M.B.	A
Keighley	A
Kendal	A
Kenilworth U.D.	A
Kettering M.B.	A
Keynsham	A
Kidderminster M.B.	A
King's Lynn	A2
Kingskerswell	A1
Kingsteignton	A1
Kirkham	A
Knaresborough U.D.	A
Knowle	A1
Lancaster	A
Leamington M.B.	A
Leatherhead	A
Leeds	A
Leicester C.B.	A
Leighton Buzzard	A2
Letchworth	A1
Lewes	A2
Lichfield M.B.	A1
Lincoln C.B.	A
Littlehampton	A2
Liverpool	*
Llandudno	A1
Llanelly	A
London	*
Long Eaton	A
Loughborough M.B.	A
Louth M.B.	A2
Lowestoft	A1
Loxton	A2
Luton	A
Lyneham (Devon)	A1
Macclesfield	A1
Maidenhead	A1
Maidstone	A1
Maltby	A
Maldon (Essex)	A2
Malvern U.D.	A2
Manchester	A
Manningtree	A1
Mansfield M.B.	A
March	A2
Margate	A2
Market Harborough	A1
Maryport	A
Matlock U.D.	A1
Melksham	A2
Melton Constable	A3
Melton Mowbray U.D.	A2
Merthyr	A
Middlesbrough	A
Middleton	A
Middlewich	A1
Milford Haven	A2
Morecambe	A
Morley	A
Mundesley	A2
Nantwich	A1
Nelson	A
Newark-on-Trent R.D.	A1
Newbury	A2
Newcastle-on-Tyne	A
Newcastle-under-Lyme	A
New Forest District	A2
Newmarket	A2
Newport, Mon.	A
Newport Pagnell	A2
Newton Abbot	A1
Northallerton Dist.	A
Northampton C.B.	A
North Shields	A
Norton Radstock	A1
Norwich	A
Nottingham C.B.	A
Nuneaton M.B.	A
Oakham U.D.	A2
Oldham	A
Ongar	A
Ormskirk	A
Ossett and Horbury	A
Oxford	A
Oxted	A1
Paignton	A1
Peterborough	A
,, Soke	A1
Pickering	A3
Plymouth	A
Pontefract	A
Pontypridd District	A
Portishead	A
Portland Stoneyards	A
Portsmouth	A
Port Talbot	A
Preston	A
Pudsey	A
Pulborough	A2
Radnorshire, County of	‡A3
Ramsgate	A2
Rayleigh	A1
Reading	A
Redcar B.	A
Redditch U.D.	A
Redhill and Reigate	A
Ripon	A3
Rochdale	A
Rochester	A1
Rotherham	A
Rugby M.B.	A
Saffron Walden	A2
St. Albans	A
St. Helens	A
St. Neots	A2
Salisbury City	A2
Salisbury Plain	A2
Sawbridgeworth	A1
Saxmundham	A3
Scarborough	A
Scunthorpe	A
Selby	A
Sevenoaks	A1
Sheerness	A2
Sheffield	A
Shipley	A
Shoeburyness	A
Shoreham	A1
Shrewsbury M.B.	A
Sittingbourne	A2
Skegness U.D.	A1
Skipton U.D.	A1
Sleaford U.D.	A3
Slough	A1
Smethwick C.B.	†A
Snettisham	A2
Somerset, County of	‡A2
Southampton	A
Southend-on-Sea Dist.	A
Southport	A
South Shields C.B.	A
Spalding U.D.	A2
Stafford M.B.	A
Staines	A
Stamford M.B.	A1
Stantonwick	A
Stevenage	A1
Stockport	A
Stockton R.D.	A
Stockton-on-Tees	A
Stoke-on-Trent C.B.	A
Stoke Orchard	A1
Stourbridge M.B.	A
Stourport U.D.	A
Stowmarket	A3
Stratford-on-Avon M.B.	A1
Sunderland District	A
Sunningdale	A
Sutton Coldfield M.B.	A
Swaffham	A3
Swanage	A2
Swansea	A
Swindon	A2
Swinton U.D.	A
Tamworth M.B.	A
Tenterden	A2
Tewkesbury	A1
Thames Haven	A
Thetford	A3
Thorpe Bay	A
Thurrock U.D.C. Area	A
,, North of, to Billericay	A1
Tilbury	A
Todmorden	A
Tonbridge	A1
Torquay	A1
Totnes	A1
Trowbridge	A2
Tunbridge Wells	A1
Tynemouth C.B.	A
Uppingham (Salop)	A1
Uttoxeter U.D.	A2
Wakefield	A
Wallsend B.	A
Walsall C.B.	A
Walsden	A
Walton-on-Naze	A1
Ware	A
Warminster	A2
Warrington	A
Warwick M.B.	A
Wellington R.D.	A1
Wells (Norfolk)	A3
Welwyn	A
Welwyn Gar. City	A
West Bromwich C.B.	A
Westbury	A2
Westcliff-on-Sea	A
Westerham	A1
Weston-super-Mare	A1
Weybridge	A
Weymouth	A2
Whitby U.D.	A1
Whitstable and District	A2
Wickford	A1
Widnes	A
Wigan	A
Wigton	A3
Willington	A
Wilmslow	A
Wilts. County of	‡A2
Winchester	A2
Windermere	A3
Windsor and Eton	A1
Wisbech	A2
Witham	A2
Woking (District)	A1
Wokingham	A2
Wolverhampton C.B.	A
Woodbridge	A3
Worcester C.B.	A
Workington	A
Worksop M.B.	A
Worthing	A2
Wrexham (incl. Cefn)	A
Wroughton	A2
Wylam	A
Wymondham	A3
York	A

* For Birkenhead, Liverpool, and London the rates are :—Craftsmen, 2s. 11d.; Labourers, 2s. 4d. In the case of London the rate beyond the 12-mile radius is :—Craftsmen, 2s. 10½d.; Labourers, 2s. 3½d.

† Plus 2d. per working day.

‡ This is the County rate and applies except where higher grades are stated.

NOTE.—Carpenters, Joiners and Plumbers in all towns and districts receive 2d. per day Tool Allowances.

WOMEN'S RATES.—In all districts throughout the country the rate of wages for women engaged in craft processes is 1s. 11½d. per hour. Women introduced to carry out work other than craft processes, 1s. 7½d. per hour.

For Building Trade Wages in Scotland, see page 174

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS*

NOTE.—These prices apply to large quantities of materials at works at London stations, or site, in London area as stated. Prices for smaller quantities ex merchant's warehouse will of course be higher. Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time, prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry. The prices of softwoods are for cash on delivery.

BRICKS, etc.

	£ s. d.
First Hard Stocks	8 15 0
Second Hard Stocks	8 0 0
Mild Stocks	6 10 0

All loaded free into lorry at the works. The question of haulage is still very difficult and prices must be obtained from job to job.

2¼-in Nominal Phorpres Bricks.	At Maiden Lane Stn., per 1,000.	To Sites in West Central District per 1,000.
	s. d.	s. d.
Commons	73 0	85 0
Cellular	67 11	82 11
Keyed	75 0	87 0
Cellular Keyed	69 11	84 11
Rustics	93 0	105 0
Cellular Rustics	87 11	102 11
Single Bullnose	93 0	105 0
Best White Facings	156 6	157 10†
,, ,,	142 10*	—
Sandfaced	103 0	115 0

* At Kings Cross Stn. † ex Kings Cross Stn.

	£ s. d.
Best blue Pressed Staffs. (London Stns.)	18 9 0
Do. Bullnose (London Stns.)	19 2 0
Blue Wire Cuts (London Stns.)	16 7 6

Best Stourbridge Fire Brick (London Stns.) :—

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2½ in. 16 18 6	3 in. 19 16 0

GLAZED BRICKS (London Stns.). The prices given below are now subject to a percentage addition of 22½.

Best White Ivory and Salt Glazed		D'ble Stretchers	53 10 0
		D'ble Headers	48 10 0
Stretcher	40 0 0	One side & two ends	54 10 0
Headers	39 10 0	Two sides & one end	56 0 0
Quoins, Bullnose & 4½in. Flats	50 0 0	Splays and Squints	52 0 0

Second Quality, £2 0s. per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 0s. extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. 0d. extra over white.

Haulage to site 20s. 1,000.

PARTITION SLABS.

Delivered Central London Area.

HOLLOW CLAY PARTITION BLOCKS.
London Brick Company.

Minimum Lorry Loads. Keyed.	s. d.
2" per yd. sup. 120 yds.	3 1
2½" ,, ,, 100 ,,	3 4
3" ,, ,, 100 ,,	4 0
4" ,, ,, 84 ,,	4 7

Half blocks *add* 2s. per yard super to above prices

CLINKER CONCRETE.

2" per yd. sup.	2 8	3" per yd. sup.	4 0
2½" ,, ,,	3 4	4" ,, ,,	5 3

CRANHAM TERRA COTTA.

Size 12 x 9 x 2" per yd. super	3 1
Size 12 x 9 x 2½" ,, ,,	3 4
Size 12 x 9 x 3" ,, ,,	4 0
Size 12 x 9 x 4" ,, ,,	4 7

HEMPSTEAD—KEYED TWO SIDES.

12 x 9 x 2"	3 1	12 x 9 x 3"	4 0
12 x 9 x 2½"	3 4	12 x 9 x 4"	4 7

Per yard super d/d. Free on site, London.

Plus 2d. for smooth one side, and 4d. for smooth both sides.

STONE.

	s. d.
BATH STONE—	
Monks Park	5 4
St. Aldhelm Box Ground	5 10

Delivered in railway trucks at South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube.

PORTLAND STONE—
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, S.Rly. ..... per ft. cube 6 1½

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every ft. over 20 ft. *average* and ¼d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—
F.O.R. Quarries, Wirksworth, Derbyshire.
Random blocks up to 3 ft. 3 in. long and not over 10 cu. ft. ..... per ft. cube 22 6
Slabs—Random sizes sawn 2 sides, up to 5 ft. long and not over 15 ft. super, ¾ in. per ft. super 4 7

YORK STONE, BLUE—*Robin Hood Quality.*
Delivered at any Goods Station, London.
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) ..... per ft. super 9 4
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ,, 10 10
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ..... ,, 4 5
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) (paving) ..... ,, 2 4
1½ in. to 2 in. ditto ..... ,, 2 1½

HARD YORK—
Delivered at any Goods Station, London
Scrappled random blocks per ft. cube 13 4
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 40 ft. super) ..... per ft. super 10 0
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto ,, 11 10
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) ..... ,, 6 5
3 in. ditto ditto ..... ,, 4 10
2 in. self-faced random flags per yd. super .. 19 9

CEMENT.

Best British Portland Cement.	Standard Specification delivered London area	£ s. d.
6-ton loads and upwards site	per ton	3 0 6
1- to 6-tons site		3 3 6

In non-returnable paper bags charged at 11/– net per ton or 6d. each net per sack in lots of less than 1 ton.

In non-returnable jute sacks charged at 9/– per ton.

In returnable jute sacks charged at the rate of 35/6 net per ton of cement of 1/9½ net per sack in lots of less than 1 ton. Credit on return at 1/6 net per sack.

In returnable cotton sacks charged at the rate of 3/4 net each sack. Credit on return at 3/– net each sack.

"Ferrocrete" Rapid Hardening Cement 6-ton. loads and upwards site	3	6 6
1- to 6-tons site	3	9 6

In paper bags 11/– per ton extra.

"Aquacrete" Water Repellent cement, 31/6 per ton on ordinary "Blue Circle" prices. In paper bags, 9/– per ton extra.

Red, Buff or Khaki "Colorcrete" in 6-ton lots	5	2 0

In paper bags 9/– per ton extra.

Other colours, according to colour. In 4-ton lots from 173/– to 397/– per ton (including paper bags).		
"Snowcrete" White Portland Cement (In free paper bags)	11	14 0
Under one ton ..... per cwt.	0	13 11
"417" Cement (Ultra Rapid Hardening) Delivered Site London Area in 6-ton lots and upwards	4	2 0

In paper bags 9/– per ton extra.

Super Cement (Waterproof), bags extra	4	12 0
Cullamix Tyrolean Finish....£7 15 6 to (1-ton lots and upwards, including cost of paper bags).	9	9 0

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Parian Cement 7 10 6	Keen's Cement, White 8 1 6
	Pink 7 15 9

PLASTER.

£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coarse, Pink 4 15 3	Sirapite, Coarse.. 4 16 3
,, White 5 4 9	,, Finish .. 5 4 3

Above prices for 1-ton loads and over London Area.

Blue Lias Lime, inc. bags, 6-ton lots	5 17 6	Hydrated Lime, 6-ton lots	4 1 6
Granite Chips, 6-ton lots ..	2 5 0	Lump Lime, 6-ton lots	3 15 3
		Hair, per cwt. ..	4 4 6

Stourbridge Fireclay in paper bags £4 2s. 0d., 6-ton lots at railway depot.

SAND.

D/D site in full lorry loads. Average of prices for Boroughs of Westminster, Paddington, Holborn and St. Pancras.

		s. d.
Thames Ballast	per yd.	15 9
Pit Ballast	,,	15 10
Pit Sand	,,	15 2
Washed Sand	,,	17 0
¾ in. shingle	,,	15 2
¾ in. Broken Brick	,,	17 6
Pan Breeze	,,	10 4

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truck loads of not less than 6 tons ..... Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

	£ s. d.
Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire districts	9 14 6
Ditto, hand-made, ditto	11 11 0
Ornamental ditto	12 4 0
Hip and valley tiles—Hand-made (per dozen)	19 5
—Machine-made	18 4

NOTE.—Breakage in transit, purchasers' responsibility.

SLATES.

First quality slates from Penrhyn or Portmadoc, carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station.

Per 1,000 actual	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	67 14 0	18 by 10	34 13 0
22 by 12	59 2 0	18 by 9	31 2 0
22 by 11	53 6 6	16 by 10	30 10 0
20 by 12	46 10 0	16 by 8	23 16 0
20 by 10	44 12 6		

NOTE: Breakage in transit, purchasers' responsibility.

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.
M.O.H.

S.D. BIB COCKS CRUTCH HEAD, FOR IRON.
½ in 66/– ¾ in. 108/– per doz.

TOILET BIB COCKS FOR IRON.
½ in. 114/– ¾ in. 171/– per doz.

S.D. STOP COCKS FOR IRON.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
72/–	111/–	189/–	269/–	363/–	590/– per doz.

S.D.S. COCKS WITH TWO UNIONS FOR LEAD.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
102/–	164/–	264/6	369/–	438/–	736/– per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.
17/–	20/–	33/–	68/–	108/–	140/– per doz.

HEAVY CROYDON BALL VALVES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.
93/–	149/–	185/–	371/–	500/– per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
23/6	26/6	45/–	68/–	89/–	112/– per doz.

BRASS SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.
29/–	31/–	67/–	83/–	101/– per doz.

LEAD TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREWS.

	1½ x 6 lb.	1½ x 6 lb.	2 x 7 lb.	3 x 7 lb.
Lead P.	57/–	69/–	111/–	144/– per doz.
Lead S.	69/–	84/–	138/–	153/– per doz.

SOLDER.—Plumbers', 3/1, Tinmen's 3/11, Blow pipe, 4/– per lb.

Copper Tubes 1/9½ per lb. Basis.
Brass Tubes .....1/9½ per lb. Basis.
Basis prices are subject to extras.

PAINTS, etc.

		£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil (5 galls.)	per gallon	1 3 3
Boiled Linseed Oil (5 galls.) ..	,,	1 3 7
Genuine White Lead (free kegs)	cwt.	7 7 0
Genuine White Lead Paint (tins free)	gall.	2 5 0
Genuine Red Lead	cwt.	6 12 6
Putty (free packages)	cwt.	3 2 6
Size XD quality	fkn.	0 9 0

Turpentine substitute can be obtained and prices vary according to quality from 3/8 gallon upwards.

VARNISHES, etc.

		Per gallon.
Oak Varnish	Outside	1 6 0
Fine do.	,,	1 16 0
Fine Copal	,,	1 15 0
Pale Copal	,,	1 12 8
Floor Varnish	Inside	1 10 0
Fine Pale Paper	,,	2 1 0
Hard Drying Oak	,,	1 10 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak	,,	1 12 0
Fine Copal Varnish	,,	1 13 6
Best do.	,,	1 16 0
Best Japan Gold Size	,,	1 15 0
Best Black Japan	,,	1 8 6
Brunswick Black		1 4 6
Berlin Black		1 8 6
Knotting (patent)		1 12 6
French and Brush Polish		1 8 6
Liquid Dryers in Terebene		1 8 6

GLUE.

Best Scotch Glue	per ½ cwt.	4 14 6
Croid Glue	per lb.	2 9

* The information given on these pages has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER, and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity obviously affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information. Prices are subject to 2½ per cent. cash discount.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS—(cont'd.)

See Note at top of preceding page.

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION.	PER TON
R. S. Joists, cut and fitted	£30 7 6
Plain Compound Girders	34 17 6
" " Stanchions	42 7 6
In Roof Work	52 17 6

NOTE.—These prices are for standard pieces and not special pieces of an awkward nature.

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.—To London Stations, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	26 17 6	½ in.	24 12 6
⅜ in.	26 2 6	⅝ in. to 2¾ in.	23 17 6
⅞ in.	25 7 6		

WROUGHT TUBES AND FITTINGS.
Deliveries from works.
Deliveries from London stock further 2½% gross.

	Tubes ¼"/6" %	Tubulars ¼"/6" %	10/17 and 19/24 %	Flanges ⅛"/2" %	Flanges 2½"/6" %
Light weight	49½	—	45½	49	53½
Heavy weight	42	42	37½	39	47½
Galv. lightweight	28	—	28	28	28
Galv. heavyweight	18	18	18	18	18

Tubes and tubulars sizes ⅛"/¼" inclusive, charged extra of 5% less gross.
Fittings. Figs. 25/34 5% less gross discount.
Terms.—Net cash end of month following date of invoice. Carriage paid on lots of £10 nett value and over.

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS.—London Prices ex Works, per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.

	Gutters.	Nozzles.	Stop ends.
3 in.	2/5	2/2	7d.
3½ in.	2/8	2/5	7d.
4 in.	2/10	2/7	1/-
4½ in.	3/1	3/-	1/2
5 in.	3/5	3/3	1/3
O.G. GUTTERS			
3 in.	3/1	2/10	9d.
3½ in.	3/7	2/10	1/-
4 in.	3/7	3/-	1/2
4½ in.	3/8	3/5	1/3
5 in.	4/6	4/-	1/5

RAIN WATER PIPES.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends. Angles.	Branches.
2 in.	5/-	2/7	3/10
2½ in.	5/3	3/-	4/6
3 in.	5/10	3/8	5/6
3½ in.	6/8	4/5	6/5
4 in.	7/8	5/3	7/8

NET PRICES.
Tonnage allowance—4-ton lots, 5 per cent.
2-ton lots, 2½ per cent.

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES.—London Prices, ex stock.

Per yd. in 6 fts.	Pipe.	Bends.	Branches.
2 in.	5/11	4/6	5/6
2½ in.	6/3	5/1	6/10
3 in.	6/11	5/6	8/3
3½ in.	7/10	6/10	9/6
4 in.	8/11	7/8	11/1

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPE.

	cwt. qr. lb. in 9 fts.	per yard.	Bends.	Branches.
4 in.	1 1 17	13/1	12/3	21/6
6 in.	2 0 1	19/6	25/4	43/9

	Per ton basis in London. £ s. d.
IRON.—Staffordshire Crown, Merchant quality	28 5 0
IRON.—Staffordshire Marked Bars	36 0 0
Mild Steel Bars	22 10 0
Mild Steel Hoops	23 17 6
	Ex Merchant's Stock per ton (two-ton) lots. £ s. d.
Soft Steel Sheets C.R. and C.A.—	
20 gauge	28 7 6
24 gauge	29 7 6
26 gauge	29 12 6
Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 6 ft. to 9 ft.—	
20 gauge	34 15 0
24 gauge	36 10 0
26 gauge	38 15 0
Galvanised Flat Sheets, C.R. and C.A.—	
20 gauge	35 15 0
24 gauge	37 10 0
26 gauge	39 15 0
	Per ton. £ s. d.
Cut Nails, 3 in. and up, 1 ton lots	36 15 0
ALL NET.	

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes suitable for complete houses, included all fittings, painting two coats, and delivery to job, average about 5s. 0d. to 5s. 3d. per foot super.

LEAD, etc.

(Deliveries in London 5 cwts.)	Per ton. £ s. d.
LEAD.—Sheet, English, 3½ lb. and up	107 10 0
Pipe in coils	108 15 0
Soil pipe	112 15 0
Compo pipe	115 15 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 10/- per ton extra, lots under 3 cwt., 4/- per cwt., extra and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 3/- per cwt. extra. Extra if cut to size. Old lead, ex London area, per ton, £68 0. 0. Buyers pay carriage.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND

Following are grade rates authorised by the Scottish N.J.C. from July 11, 1948. Every effort is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur.

Grade Classification A Craftsmen..... 2/9½ Labourers..... 2/3

Aberdeen ....A	Dumfriesshire ....A	Inverness ....A	Perthshire ....A
Ayrshire....A	Dundee ....A	Inverurie ....A	Peterhead ....A
Banff ....A	Dunoon ....A	Kincardineshire ..A	Renfrewshire ....A
Berwickshire ....A	East Fife ....A	Kinross-shire ....A	Rothesay ....A
Bridge of Allan....A	East Lothian....A	Lanarkshire ....A	Roxburgshire ....A
Broughty Ferry....A	Edinburgh ....A	Midlothian ....A	St. Andrews ....A
Clackmannanshire A	Fifeshire ....A	Monifieth ....A	Selkirkshire ....A
Doune ....A	Forfarshire ....A	Moray and Nairn..A	Stewartry ....A
Dunblane ....A	Glasgow....A	Newport ....A	Stirlingshire ....A
Dunbartonshire ..A	Greenock ....A	Peeblesshire ....A	Stornoway ....A
Dumfries ....A	Hamilton ....A	Perth ....A	Tayport ....A
			West Lothian ....A

The Scottish N.J.C. award on which this is based provides for variation to current rates of Apprentices and Trainees' wages, which will be increased according to scale.
The Information given in this table is copyright.
Painters' rates: 2/9½ Grade A; 2/8½ Grade B. (Grade B towns are Banff and Moray and Nairn.)

GLASS.

SHEET GLASS, ORDINARY GLAZING QUALITY.

CUT SIZES.	Per ft. Super d.
18 oz.	4½
24 oz. clear	5½
26 oz.	7½
32 oz.	9½

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE AND FIGURED CATHEDRAL, ETC., IN CUT SIZES.

Over 500 ft. super of all kinds.	Per ft.
Rolled plate, ¼ in.	7½
Rough cast, 3/16 in.	8½
Rough cast, ¼ in.	8½
Figure rolled, and Cathedral white	7½
Figure rolled, and Cathedral tinted	10½
Rolled sheet	6
Reeded, Broad Reeded, Cross Reeded and Chevron Reeded, ¼ in. thick	11
Rolled plate is the same price as rough cast double rolled.	Per ft. d.
Wire Cast, ¼ in. thick	9½
Georgian Wired Cast	10½

HOLLOW GLASS BLOCKS.

	s. d.	
P.B. 2—5½ in. x 5½ in. x 3¼ in.	2 6	each net
P.B. 3—7½ in. x 7½ in. x 3¼ in.	3 6	"
P.B. 32—7½ in. x 7½ in. x 3½ in.	3 6	"
Radiused Corner Brick to match up with—		
P.B. 2	4 6	"
P.B. 3	6 0	"
P.B. 32	6 0	"

TIMBER, SOFTWOODS AND HARDWOODS.

HOME GROWN TIMBER PRICES.—See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1947, No. 94, price 5d. net.
IMPORTED SOFTWOODS PRICES.—See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1947, No. 731, price 1s. 1d. net.
IMPORTED HARDWOODS PRICES.—See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1947, No. 1524, price 1s. 1d. net.
Note.—The above can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

PATENT GLAZING by AYGEE in ALUMINIUM ALLOY SYSTEMS and LEAD CLOTHED STEEL
Enquiries Invited
AYGEE LTD.
100, Westminster Bridge Road
London, S.E.1. 'Phone: WATerloo 6314.
BARS ONLY SUPPLIED IF REQUIRED

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

NEW BUILDINGS

Glasgow.—Additional buildings at St. Cuthbert's School will be erected by Brown, Fraser and Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

Glasgow.—Additions, etc., for Parazone Co., Ltd., for which the architects are MacNair, Elder & Riley, 529, Sauchiehall-st., Glasgow.

Glasgow.—New Church of Scotland halls at Glendenning and Avant-rds., for which the architects are Honeyman, Jack & Robertson, 92, Bath-st., Glasgow.—Extensions, etc., at South-st. will be carried out by the Blythswood Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Scotstoun.—Additions and alterations for the Tontine Manufacturing Co., Ltd., for which the architect is J. Watson, 35, Quarry-knowe-st., Glasgow.

Glasgow.—New buildings for Hector & Inglis to be erected at Carmichael-st., for which the architect is J. Russell, Cromwell-st., Glasgow.

New Steel-making Process.

Steel that, less than a year ago, took 15 minutes to make is now made in eight at a steel foundry in Leeds, thanks to the efforts of the industry's scientists. Research efforts by an individual firm backed by the voluntary co-operative research organisation of the whole industry has given Britain a world lead in an important branch of steel technology. Staff at the works concerned, co-operating with scientists from the British Iron and Steel Research Association, have added extra oxygen to the air blast in side-blown Bessemer Converters to make a 50 per cent. increase in output possible. Wear on the furnaces is no greater, and the high quality of the steel is unaffected. Fuel and pig iron are saved since the molten iron "charge" can be cooler to start with, and can contain more scrap.

Anodic Oxidation of Aluminium and its Alloys.

Information Bulletin, No. 14 "Anodic Oxidation of Aluminium and its Alloys" has recently been published by the Aluminium Development Association, 33, Grosvenor-street, W. 1. The publication gives an account of the mechanism of the formation of the anodic film; the effect of alloying elements on the current density and appearance of the film is then described, and there is a paragraph on the special problems arising in connection with the anodising of castings. The next section of the book describes procedures, such as preparation, racking of articles, sealing and cleaning the anodic film which are common to all anodising processes. There is a considerable section on the special subject of the dyeing of anodised aluminium which deals with the suitability of films for dyeing, compares the results achieved on films produced by the three main processes, and then describes dyeing procedure including information concerning available dyestuffs. The price of the Bulletin is 1s.

FUTURE CONSTRUCTION

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Full details of Public Appointments open will be found in the Advertisement pages of this and previous issues.

CONTRACTS OPEN

For some contracts still open but not included in this list see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. The dates at the heads of paragraphs are those for the submission of tenders; a dagger (†) denotes closing date for applications; the name and address at the end refer to the person from whom particulars may be obtained.

BUILDING

AUGUST 16.

Belper U.D.C.—14 houses at Mill-la. site. John L. Bakewell (L.), 25, Chapel-st., Belper, Derbys. Dep. £2 2s.

†***Epping U.D.C.**—7 pairs of Duplex houses at Centre-dr. B. Hiscott, C., Council Offices, 91, High-st., Epping. Dep. £2 2s. Tenders by September 6.

†***Heston and Isleworth T.C.**—Four blocks of 8 two-storey flats and 48 houses at Hounslow West estate. B.E. and S., 88, Lampton-rd., Hounslow. Dep. £3 3s. Tenders by September 7.

***Hornsey B.C.**—4 houses, Fairfax-rd. J. H. Melville Richards, B.E. and S.

***Hornsey B.C.**—8 flats, Osborne-rd., Stroud Green, N.4. Riches and Blythin, architects, 77, Park-la., Croydon.

Lancaster T.C.—18 houses and 2 shops at Hare Runs estate. City E. Dep. £2 2s.

Leominster T.C.—16 Airey houses at Ivington. Walter B. Bond, F.R.I.C.S., 3, Newhall-st., Birmingham 3. Dep. £2 2s.

Norfolk C.C.—6 police houses in 5 districts. County A., 25, Thorpe-rd., Norwich.

Peterborough T.C.—150 houses at Dogsthorpe/Newark estate. City E. Dep. £2 2s.

†***Plymouth City.**—400 dwellings in groups. E. G. Catchpole (A.), City A., Seymour-rd. Dep. £3 3s.

Ryde (I. of W.).—4 one-bedroom flatlets at Alfred-st. and at Player-st. B.S. Dep. £2 2s.

Wimbledon B.C.—Repair of war damage to public hall, Town Hall. T. Webster, B.E. & S. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 17.

East Ham C.B.—Maintenance repairs and decorations at four hostels for the aged. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

†***Rugby T.C.**—102 houses at Overslade estate. Scheme No. 3. Collins & Britton, 39, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham 2. Dep. £2 2s. Tenders by September 7.

AUGUST 18.

Barrow-in-Furness C.B.—County Nursery School at Greengate-st. B.E. & S. Dep. £2 2s.

Blackwell R.D.C.—Public convenience block at Market-pl., Shirebrook. E., "Dale Close," 100, Chesterfield-rd. South, Mansfield, Notts. Dep. £2.

Bude-Stratton U.D.C.—14 houses at Hillhead, Stratton and 2 at Moor Cross, Poughill. T. A. Chambers, S. & Architect, The Castle, Bude.

Eton R.D.C.—24 houses at Gerrards Cross and 26 at Iver Heath. Sir John Brown and A. E. Henson & Partners (FF.), 117, Sloane-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £3 3s.

†***Northants C.C.**—School canteens at five schools. County A., County Ed. Offices, Northampton.

Porthcawl U.D.C.—6 aged persons' dwellings at Wilderness site. A. C. Rees, M.Inst.Mun.E., E. & S., Council Offices. Dep. £2 2s.

***Tutbury R.D.C.**—3 pairs of houses at Mill-la., Barton-under-Needwood. R. S. Litherland (L.), 10, High-st., Burton-on-Trent. Dep. £1 1s.

†***West Ham C.B.**—56 dwellings at Rokeby-st. area, Stratford, E.15. Boro' A. and Planning Officer, 100, West Ham-la. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 19.

Kerrier R.D.C.—12 houses at 2 sites. J. H. Snellgrove, chartered surveyor, 26, Coinagehall-st., Helston. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 20.

***Durham County Police Authority.**—1 pair of houses at Sherburn Village. County A., Court-la.

AUGUST 21.

Leek U.D.C.—16 aged persons' bungalows at Compton estate, contract No. 9. J. A. Gilchrist, F.R.I.C.S., M.I.Mun.E., Architect, Town Hall. Dep. £5 5s.

AUGUST 23.

***Acton T.C.**—Applications to be put on panel for construction of houses, flats, etc., at South Ruislip. B.E.

***Macclesfield Boro'.**—30 houses, Ivy-rd. estate. Boro' A., 3, Jordangate. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 25.

Birmingham T.C.—Pile and raft foundations, retaining and foundation walls for flats at Hutton estate, Washwood Heath. City B. & S. Dep. £2 2s.

***Darlington C.B.**—New junior mixed department at Alderman Leach school. Boro' A., Central-bldgs. Dep. £2 2s.

Ellesmere R.D.C.—12 houses with roads and sewers at 3 sites. C., Council Offices, Trimpley Hall, Ellesmere. Dep. £2 2s.

†***Isle of Ely C.C.**—Detached houses and 1 pair houses at Wisbech. R. D. Robson (A.), County A., County Hall, March, Cambs. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 26.

Chesterfield T.C.—5 pairs of houses at Highfield-rd. B.E. & S., Town Hall. Dep. £2 2s.

***Petworth R.D.C.**—6 houses, Sutton. F. J. Hodgson (L.), 2, Chertsey-st., Guildford. Dep. £2 2s.

***Tenterden T.C.**—22 houses at Place Farm, Appledore-rd. W. Lynn Thompson (A.), The Ingles, Hawkhurst, Kent. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 30.

Boxhill T.C.—20 houses at Grangecourt-dr., with fencing and drainage works. B.E. & S. Dep. £2 2s.

***Deal T.C.**—50 houses at Orchard-ave. estate. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Northampton C.B.—90 houses at Dallington Fields estate. Boro' A., Guildhall. Dep. £2 2s.

***States of Guernsey.**—14 houses at Les Islets Arsenal, St. Peter-in-the-Wood. G. Heggs, States Engineer, States Office, Guernsey. Dep. £1.

Stockton-on-Tees E.C. — Proposed junior school at Ragworth estate, Darlington-la. B.A., 124, High-st. Dep. £2 2s.

***Weymouth and Melcombe Regis T.C.**—16 flats at Westhaven estate, Abbotsbury-rd., Weymouth. B.E. & S., 6, Pulteney-bldgs. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 31.

***Bournemouth C.B.**—16 houses, East-way. Boro' A. Dep. £2 2s.

***Leeds Regional Hospital Board.**—Extensions to boiler house at St. James's Hospital. Kitson, Parrish, Ledgard & Pyman, chartered architects, Lloyds Bank-chbrs., Vicar-la., Leeds. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Alcester R.D.C.—32 houses at Bidford-on-Avon and 18 at Studley. Francis B. Andrews & Son, 95, Colmore-row, Birmingham 3. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 2.

***Wantage U.D.C.**—4 houses at Wantage. W. G. Stanbrook, A.I.A.A., 26, North Brook-st., Newbury. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Staveley U.D.C.—30 houses at Inkersall Green estate. E. & S. Dep. £2 2s.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Brighton C.B.—56 bungalows at Hollingbury estate. B.E. & S., 26-30, King's-rd. Dep. £2 2s. (payable to Boro' Treas.).

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***Finchley B.C.**—102 flats and 59 houses in 4 contracts on various sites. Boro' Housing and Town Planning Dept., The Avenue, Regent's Park-rd., N.3. Dep. £3 3s. each contract.

***Lincoln T.C.**—62 houses at Boultham Moor North estate. Housing A., Stamp End, Lincoln. Dep. £3 3s.

Warwickshire C.C.—List of contractors for maintenance and new building work. C. H. Elkins, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Warwick.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Chester T.C.—Necessary building work for completion of County Secondary Modern School, Handbridge, contract No. 3. City E. & S. Dep. £2 2s.

PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, MATERIALS, ETC.

AUGUST 14.

†***Essex C.C.**—Internal decorations at Colchester Hamilton-rd. Secondary Modern School. County A.

AUGUST 18.

Deptford Boro'.—Painting various council buildings. B.E. & S.

Halifax C.B.—External painting of houses on various estates. B.E. Dep. £1 1s

AUGUST 19.

***Newport (Mon.) C.B.**—Painting Provision Market, Dock-st. and Market-bldgs. Boro' A., Town Hall.

AUGUST 26.

***Wood Green T.C.**—External painting of 120 houses. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

AUGUST 27.

***Bromley T.C.**—External decorations at 149 bungalows at Turpington-la. and Crown-la. estates. B.E. Dep. £1.

ROADS, SEWERAGE AND WATER WORKS

AUGUST 16.

Swanage U.D.C.—Roads and sewers at Greyseed site. Crickmay & Sons (FF.), 23, St. Thomas-st., Weymouth. Dep. £2 2s.

Twickenham T.C.—Roads and sewers at Butts Farm estate. B.E. & S. Dep. £2 2s.

Uxbridge U.D.C.—Soil and surface water sewers at Industrial estate.

***Woodbridge U.D.C.**—Roads and sewers at Haugh-la. estate. S., 17, Thoroughfare, Woodbridge. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 17.

Matlock U.D.C.—Roads and sewers at Hurst Farm site No. 1. E. & S. Dep. £3 3s.

Sturminster R.D.C.—Sewage disposal works re Shillingstone combined sewerage contract No. 2. Lemon & Blizard, Lansdown House, Castle-la., Southampton. Dep. £5 5s.

AUGUST 20.

Market Harborough R.D.C.—Sewage disposal works and laying of stoneware sewer at Horninghold. Pick, Everard, Keay & Gimson, 6 Millstone-la., Leicester. Dep. £2 2s.

AUGUST 23.

Blaenavon U.D.C.—9¼ miles of stoneware pipe sewers 6 in. and 9 in. dia., etc. Contract No. 1. John Taylor & Sons, Artillery House, Artillery-row, S.W.1. Dep. £5 (cheque only).

Deal T.C.—Preparation of Orchard-ave. site. B.E. & S. Dep. £2 2s.

Langport R.D.C.—Sewerage extensions at Somerton. W. Herbert Bateman & Partners, Chesterfield House, Batheaston, Bath. Dep. £5.

Peterborough T.C.—Laying of approx. 900 yds. of 12-in. and 2,700 yds. of 15-in. iron pipe water mains, etc. City E. Dep. £2.

AUGUST 27.

Middlesex C.C.—Road, footways, etc., at Marsh-la., Stanmore. County E., 10, Great George-st., S.W.1. Dep. £3 3s.

AUGUST 30.

Liverpool Corporation Waterworks.—1,400 yds. of 25 in. dia. asbestos cement pipes at Chorley. Water E., 55, Dale-st. Dep. £5 5s.

AUGUST 31.

West Kesteven R.D.C.—3,000 yds. of 6 in. and 1,300 yds. of 3 in. dia. iron pipe water mains at Harlaxton. Elliott & Brown, Stanley House, Pelham-rd., Nottingham.

GENERAL BUILDING WORK (LONDON)

Acton. — REBUILDING. — 34-36, Twyford-ave. J. E. G. Green, architect, 262, Malden-rd., New Malden, Surrey.

Bermondsey. — REBUILDING. — 42, Crucifix-la. Chamberlain and Willows, architects, 23, Moorgate, E.C.2.

Chiswick.—RECONSTRUCTION.—Of 60, Sutton-court. W. H. Jones (F.), 17, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

Chiswick.—ADDITIONS.—To premises at Power-rd., for Cherry-Burrell, Ltd. R. Sharp, architect, 3, Lower Belgrave-st., S.W.1.

Croydon. — REBUILDING. — 30-42, Estcourt-rd. Graham Crump, architect, 43, George-st.

Dartford.—HOUSING.—6 houses at Temple-hill estate, for Haig Homes Trust, 6, Duke-st., S.W.1. L. C. Powell (F.), Trust's architect, Norfolk House, Station-rd., Chesham, Bucks.

East Ham.—REBUILDING.—26, Esk-rd. C. J. Curtis, architect, 177, Vauxhall Bridge-rd., S.W.1.

Forest Gate.—REBUILDING.—As 3 flats, 78, Clova-rd. Clifford, Tee and Gale, architects, 153, Moorgate, E.C.2.

Heston and Isleworth.—HOUSING.—B.C. to apply for sanction to borrow £53,019 for erection of 42 dwellings at Hounslow West site and £24,618 for erection of 18 flats at same site.

Holborn.—RECONSTRUCTION.—As flats of 31-32, Bedford-way, for B.C. Alister G. McDonald (F.), 167, Oxford-st., W.1.

Hornsey.—REBUILDING.—33-37, Woodside-ave., N.8. Cluttons, architects, 5, Great College-st., S.W.1.

Ilford.—HOUSING.—62 houses at Maypole estate; 60 houses and 6 shops with flats at Oaks-la. estate; 44 houses at Gresham-dr., Barley-la. and 11 old people's dwellings at Beehive-la. site., for B.C. L. E. J. Reynolds, M.I.C.E., B.E.

Lewisham.—HOUSING.—M.o.H. given permission to B.C. to erect further 249 dwellings at Baring-rd., South-rd., Whitefoot-la. and Burghill-rd. as soon as L.C.C. has approved.

Leyton.—REBUILDING.—38-44, Colworth-rd. R. Seifert (F.), 28, Great Ormond-st., W.1.

Leytonstone.—REBUILDING.—94, Leytonstone-rd. Tubbs, Duncan and Osborn, architects, 31, High Holborn, W.C.1.

Southgate.—REBUILDING.—74-76, Caversham-ave. C. W. Dennis, architect, 3, Chase-side.

Southgate.—REBUILDING.—8-10, De Bohun-ave. G. W. Newman, architect, 8, Bush Hill-rd., N.21.

Stepney.—BUILDING.—113 flats, laundry, etc., at Tarling-st. site for B.C. B. W. Stuttle (F.), B.E., Duval-st., E.1. Harris and Porter, quantity surveyors, 3, Robert-st., W.C.2.

Walthamstow.—HOUSING.—B.C. to apply for loan sanction for £400 for acquisition of 10-16, Newbury-rd. for housing purposes.

Walthamstow.—EXTENSION.—To factory at Higham Hill-rd. for Rooney & Sons, Ltd. Leonard E. Ashton, architect, 27, Goldsborough-cres., E.4.

Wandsworth.—FLATS.—B.C. authorised negotiations for purchase of site at Clapham-rd. for erection of block of flats.

Watford.—VICARAGE.—At Lammas-rd. for St. Albans Diocesan Board. J. H. Leech, architect, Highbridge, Kinsbourne-green, Harpenden.

Willesden.—HOUSING.—96 flats at Canterbury-ter. and flats, houses, etc., at Knatchball-rd., for B.C. J. C. Morris, A.M.I.C.E., B.S., Town Hall, Dyne-rd., N.W.6.

(PROVINCIAL)

Ashbourne.—U.D.C. propose central omnibus station.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—T.C. approved:—Alterations to premises, Wood-st., for J. Hesketh; extensions to Tudno Works, Smith-st., for John Hill & Sons (1906), Ltd.; buildings, Cotton-st., for Cttee. of the Army Cadet Forces.—T.C. propose additional houses at site off Raynham-st. and Mount Pleasant-st.—Lancashire E.C. propose:—Secondary school at Lees-rd., Hurst; temporary school at Church-st.

Aspull.—U.D.C. propose development of Hilton Farm estate, Haigh, for 3,000 houses, flats and bungalows for aged persons, shopping centres, village hall, etc. J. Holland, S.

Bolton.—Rev. J. A. Weston, P.P. St. Osmund's, Long-la., Breightment, proposes primary school at Breightment. H. Greenhalgh (L.), 15, Mawdsley-st.

Birmingham.—City Council approved erection of an experimental health centre at Stechford at £38,000.

Brighton.—14 Duplex flats at 23-26, Westfield-cres. Braybons, Ltd. Prince House, North-st.

Bromsgrove.—M.H. has allocated U.D.C. further 64 houses.—R.D.C. propose houses at Hartle-la., Belbroughton.

Bury.—U.D.C. approved houses at Timberhurst for Transparent Paper, Ltd.

Buxton.—Derbys. E.C. propose county college.

Carlton.—U.D.C. granted licence for building of 70 houses.

Chesterfield.—R.D.C. propose development of site at Main-rd., Renishaw, for housing estate.

Coventry.—Canteen, shower baths, etc., at Foleshill Gasworks for Coventry Gas Dept. D. E. E. Gibson (A.), City A. Cost, £80,000.

Coventry.—168 houses, flats and bungalows at Fletchamstead and Canley estates for B.C. D. E. E. Gibson (A.), City A.

Coventry.—T.C. propose 280 houses at Fletchamstead, Allesley, Bell Green and Stonebridge highway.

Derby.—Derbyshire E.C. propose additional work for adaptation of Farm Institute at Broomfield Hall, Morley, at £16,000.

Eastbourne.—Development of Spots Farm estate for the Chatfield estate. H. Hubbard Ford (A.), 24, Cornfield-rd.

Eastbourne.—Conversion into home of 13, College-rd. for the Society for Social Welfare of the Blind. S. G. Scales (A.), National Provincial Bank-chbrs.

Eastbourne.—Alterations to St. John's Vicarage. Seth-Smith, Monro & Matthews, architects, 46, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2.

Eastbourne.—Conversion into flats of (1) 19, Grange-rd., (2) Lockwood, Compton-pla., (3) Bexley, Saffrons-rd. (1) W. Morley Park (L.), 40, Lushington-rd., (2) C. E. Peczenik, architect, 30, Grosvenor-sq., W.1, and (3) H. C. Ford (A.), 7, Gildredge-rd.

Ellesmere (Salop).—U.D.C. propose 12 houses at Lyneal, Hordley and Weston. A. E. Williams (L.), Dogpole-chbrs., Shrewsbury.

Hawarden.—R.D.C. propose 48 additional houses at Aston site.

Hull.—Reinstatement of Shell House and Ferensway House for Corpn. Andrew Rankine (A.), City A., Guildhall.

Hyde.—Rev. H. Nixon, P.P. St. Paul's, St. Paul's-rd., proposes primary school at Victoria-rd.

Jarrow.—T.C. approved block of flats at Albion-st. area. Plans by B.E.

Keighley.—T.C. approved warehouse and extensions to Dalton Dyeworks, Atkinson Dyeing Co., Ltd.

Lancaster.—T.C. propose extensions to omnibus garage, Kingsway.—Regional Hospitals Cttee. propose new pathological dept. at Royal Lancaster Infirmary. E. Middleton (A.), 1, Queen-st.

Leigh.—T.C. propose extension of Wigan-la.-Nel Pan-la. site, and 11-acre site at Snapes Farm, Coal Pit-la. for additional houses.

Llandudno.—Caernarvonshire C.C. propose county college at Llandudno Junction.

Lleyn.—R.D.C. approved layout of housing estate at Pentreuchaf.

Macclesfield.—R.D.C. propose 56 houses at Nether Alderley, Adlington, Bosley, Sutton and Rainow. J. H. Walters (F.), 19, Moody-st., Congleton.

Mansfield.—M.H. allocated 50 houses to T.C.

Newcastle.—The Model Milk Co., Sutton-st., are to build store and canteen. Architect, J. Anderson, 4, Mosley-st.

Newcastle.—A. S. Wilkin, Ltd., Cremond Confectionery Works, Benton-rd., to extend factory. Architect, C. S. Errington, 46, Grainger-st.

Newcastle.—Premises to be built at Sutherland-av., for West End Boys' Club. D. Dockray, 55, Hadrian-rd., has plans in hand.

Newcastle.—J. Walton Taylor, Norwich Union-bldgs., Westgate-rd., is architect for alterations and offices at 34, Jesmond-rd. for Northern Counties Guarantee Corpn.

Newcastle.—Dryden & Shaw, Market-st., are architects for a hotel at Fenham for A. Denchar & Co.

Newport.—U.D.C. propose houses at Avenue-rd. South site.

Newport.—24 houses at Thomson-ave. for G. T. Clark, builder, Mendips, Thomson-ave., Liswerry. Stanley H. Hamblin (L.), Church-st., Birmingham 3.

Ogwen.—R.D.C. propose housing scheme for Mynydd Llandegai. Roland T. Jones (L.), Midland Bank-chbrs., Bangor.

Oldham.—T.C. approved:—Works canteen at Chamber Mill, Heron-st., for Hardman & Sons, Ltd; works canteen at Myrtle Mill, Dowry-st., for Mample Mill, Ltd.; alterations for stores, offices and lavatories to works at Gas-st. for North-Western Electricity Board; workshop and garage at Ashton-rd., for Ashton-rd. Service Garage Co.; extensions for offices at Central Mill for Central Mill Co., Ltd.

Otley.—U.D.C. approved works canteen at tannery, Leeds-rd., and works canteen at tannery, Station-rd., for Wm. Lawson & Sons, Ltd.—The British Council propose conversion of Bramhope Manor into hostel.

Rainow.—Cheshire E.C. propose primary school at Smithy-la.

Reading.—Conversion into youth centre of St. Giles'-bldgs., Southampton-st., for vicar and wardens of St. Giles' Church. Sainsbury & Chamberlain, architects, 14, Cross-st.

Rishton.—Lancashire E.C. propose nursery school for 80 children.

Rochdale.—T.C. approved:—Additions to works at Acker-st., Mellowhide Products, Ltd.; alterations to State Mill, Moss Bridge-rd., for State Mill, Ltd.; garage at Greaves estate garage site for Wm. H. Billington; cricket pavilion at Oldham-rd. for Cttee. of the Park and Sandy-la. Mills Sports Club; hostel for transport drivers at 367, Oldham-rd. for S. A. Jones; battery service station and electrical repairs workshop at 137, Drake's-st. for Rochdale Battery Service Co., Ltd.—C. of E. Children's Society propose adaptation of Chaseley, Ealinge-rd., for nursery for babies.

Rotherham.—T.C. approved:—Houses and shops, East Bawtry-rd., for S. W. Snowdon; factory at Eastwood Trading estate, Fitzwilliam-rd. for Ministry of Labour and National Service; alterations at Bradgate House, Wortley-rd., for British Electro Metallurgical Co., Ltd.; bungalows at Herringthorpe Valley-rd. for T. Hattersley & T. Addy.

Salford.—E.C. propose school canteen at Great Cheetham-st. West, Broughton, for North Grecian primary school.

South Shields.—T. A. Page, Son & Hill, 75, King-st., are architects for extensions to the Britannia Hotel, Wesloe.

South Shields.—Howard Hill, Winchester-st., is architect for a paint factory at the Catholic Schools, Victoria-rd., for Wards Paints, Ltd., Sunderland.

South Shields.—T. A. Page, Son & Hill, 75, King-st., are architects for a canteen at the Harton pit.

South Shields.—B.E. submitted to T.C. a plan for building 80 chalets at North Foreshore. Proposal includes community clubroom and shower baths.

South Shields.—T.C. to build electric substation for transport dept. near Marsden Inn.—M.H. sanctioned 50 Newland houses for T.C. and application is being made to borrow £57,000 for the work.—Wrights' Biscuits, Ltd., to erect canteen in Rutland-st. to plans by S. W. Milburn & Partners, 22, Fawcett-st., Sunderland.—G. R. Smith & Partners, Winchester-st., South Shields, are architects for 26 houses at Cleadon Hall-dr. for R. Summerbell & Sons, builders, South Shields.—Plans approved for civic restaurant at South Foreshore for T.C. to plans by B.E.

Stafford.—C.C. propose adaptation of "Westhorpe," Rowley Park, for hostel for aged people.

Stockton-Tees.—R. Cowan, Gazette-bldgs., Stockton, is architect for rebuilding of grandstand at Victoria football ground for Stockton Football and Athletic Club. C. S. Errington, 46, Grainger-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne, is architect for alterations in Yarm-la. for S. G. Baker & Co. (Sacks), Ltd.

Stoke-on-Trent.—T.C. propose Central Museum and Art Gallery at Bell Pottery site.

Stourport-on-Severn.—Worcs. C.C. propose secondary modern school.

Sunderland.—The factory of King & Co., Pallion estate, Sunderland, is to be extended. Architects, S. Milburn & Partners, The Esplanade.

Swansea.—Welsh Board of Health approved scheme for 50 houses at Penlan estate.

Tynemouth.—Home Office approved T.C.'s programme of 20 police houses.—Cackett, Burns Dick & McKellar, 21, Ellison-pl., Newcastle, are architects for new sanitary annexe for Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary and also for conversion of No. 2, Manor-rd., Tynemouth, into nurses' home.—L. J. Couves & Partners, Carliol House, Newcastle, are architects for foundations and housing for band mill in Dock-rd. for Dryers, Ltd.—B.C. proposes dining hall at the Murton junior mixed and infants school.—T.C. planning erection of branch library in Marina-ave., Cullercoats.

Urmston.—A. Locke (1940), Ltd., builders, 166, Lostock-rd., Davyhulme, propose houses at Furness-rd., Davyhulme.

Wakefield.—Remodelling buildings for governors of Joseph Marsland Almshouses, Paddock. J. P. Firth, architect, 20, King-st.

Walton-le-Dale.—M.O.W. propose adapting premises between School-la. and Collins-rd., Bamber Bridge, for central motor repair depot for P.M.G.

Whitley Bay.—U.D.C. propose shopping centre on Seatonville housing estate. Surveyor, E. Roberts, Council Offices.

Warrington.—T.C. approved:—Additions to 1, Market-st. for Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station-rd., Nottingham; additions to Queen's Picture House, Orford-la., for Queen's Picture Circuit; warehouse and offices at Rolleston-st. for Wm. Winstanley & Co., Ltd.; additions to foundry, Dallam-la. for Whymans Foundry Co., Ltd.; works extensions, Dutton-st., for T. Locker & Co., Ltd.; adaptations at 10/12, Knutsford-rd. for civic restaurant, snack bar and confectionery department, for T.C.

TENDERS

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modification.*
¶ Denotes *accepted by H.M. Government departments.*

Bangor (North Wales).—Out-patients' department to infirmary for Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary Board. Ivor Davies (L.), 55, High-st.: *Watkin Jones & Sons, Ltd., Mount-st., Bangor, Caerns.

Blackburn.—10 bungalows for aged persons at Philips-rd. site for T.C. W. Pickstone, M.Inst.C.E., B.E., Town Hall *Holland and Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., Liverpool.

Bridlington.—Houses for T.C.: 9 at Burton Fleming and 2 at Flixton, *D. Schofield (Builders), Ltd., Hornsea, £10,600 and £2,650; 10 at Hunmanby, *Stanley Marshall, Hunmanby, £12,472 (subject to M.H. approval).

Brighton.—14 houses at Hollingbury, for T.C.: ‡T. J. Braybon & Sons, Ltd., £21,660.

Bromley.—Rebuilding 15 Hayes-gdns. Baxter, Payne & Lepper, architects, East-st.: *J. & R. Killick, Station-approach, Hayes.

Bromsgrove.—4 houses at Golden Cross-la. estate for U.D.C. F. W. Goodman, A.M.Inst. C.E., S., The Council House. Quantities by Baylis & Baylis, 118, Colmore-row, Birmingham 3: *S. R. Taylor, 47, Bell-la., Birmingham 31, £4,847.

Carlisle.—Houses for City Council. P. Dalton, City E., 18, Fisher-st.: 50 at Harraby, *J. Laing & Sons, Dalston-rd., Carlisle; 22 at Upperby, *Building & Repairs Co., Crummock-st., Carlisle; 12 at Upperby, *J. F. Johnstone, Byron-st., Carlisle; 14 at Upperby, *Barwick Bros., Alpha Mount, Gilsland.

Cheadle (Staffs).—6 houses at Cresswell for R.D.C. J. W. Burton, S., Council Offices, Leek-rd.: *O'Dair Bros., Ltd., Uttoxeter-rd., Tean, Stoke-on-Trent, £7,892.

Cheshunt.—44 houses at Bury Green estate, for U.D.C. Clifford Tee & Gale, Moorgate Hall, 153, Moorgate, E.C.2: *Ernest W. Baker, Ltd., Rowden Works, Rowden Park-gdns., Chingford-rd., E.4.

Cockermouth.—20 Airey houses for U.D.C.: *Thomas Armstrong, Ltd., Cockermouth, £27,480.

Coventry.—Rebuilding operating theatre, casualty centre and wards of hospital at Stoney Stanton-rd. for Board of Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. W. S. Hattrell & Partners (F.), 1, Queen's-rd.; *William Moss & Sons, Ltd., Queen's-rd., Loughborough, Leics. (estimated cost £96,000).

Dartford.—82 houses at West Hill for R.D.C. Brian F. Kirby (L.), Council Offices: *Direct Labour.

Doncaster.—Houses for R.D.C.: 80 at Askern, Brodsworth and Norton, *Frank Haslam, Ltd.; Doncaster, £2,680 per pair north aspect and £2,672 per pair south aspect (in lieu of tender previously accepted); 30 at Hill Tip, Edlington, *Albert Wortley, Ltd., £36,023.

Easington.—258 aluminium houses for R.D.C. R. R. Lumsden, Acting S., Council Offices, Easington: (207) *G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; (51) *Gilbert Ash, Ltd., London.

Exeter.—Houses at Stoke Hill, for T.C.: *Exeter Building Contractors, £52,720 (39); *A. E. Gregory, £27,319 (21); *E. Preston, £28,500 (23); *F. A. Bridges & Sons, £22,986 (17). 52 Cornish unit houses at Countess Wear estate: *Selleck, Nicholls & Co., Ltd., £75,370 (subject to M.H. approval).

Forest Gate.—Rebuilding as 6 flats, 64-66, Clova-rd. S. Kelway Bamber, M.Inst.R.A., architect, 94a, Hadleigh-rd., Leigh-on-Sea: *J. H. Sockel, 2, Blakehall-cres., Wanstead, E.

Friern Barnet.—6 additional houses at Colney Hatch-la., for U.D.C.: *Hubert C. Leach, Ltd., £7,552 (subject to M.H. approval).

Goole.—Houses for R.D.C.: 10 with roads and sewers at Swinefleet, *Durham & Ramsey, Snaith, £12,643; 4 with roads and sewers at East Cowick, *Durham & Ramsey, £4,848; 4 with roads and sewers at Ousefleet, *Durham & Ramsey, £4,800; 4 with roads and sewers at Airmyn, *E. Cutts, High-st., Airmyn, £5,185; 10 Airey houses at Rawcliffe Bridge, *R. K. Poskitt (Beal), Ltd., £14,076.

Hebburn-on-Tyne.—88 houses at Lambley-cres., for U.D.C. Architects, T. A. Page, Son & Hill, 75, King-st., South Shields: *Cussins (Contractors), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne (22); *J. M. Black, Ltd., Glen-st., Hebburn (22); *D. Glen, Queen's-rd., Jarrow (22); *Direct Labour (22).

Hendon.—24 flats at Milespit-la., for T.C.: *Roger Malcolm, Ltd., £24,288.

Hereford.—9 blocks of Duplex houses at Hunderton estate, for T.C.: ‡S. C. Jewell (4); ‡Geo. Harris & Co. (5) (total cost £23,136; subject to M.H. approval).

Hereford.—Conversion into flats of 45, Commercial-st. Cecil Corey, architect, 40, Cotterell-st.: *W. F. Morris & Sons, 80, St. Owen-st.

Holborn.—Rebuilding as flats of (1) 9, Chenies-st. and (2) 17-19, Featherstone-bldgs., for B.C. S. A. G. Cook (A.), Boro. A. Town Hall, W.C.1: (1) *J. Garrett & Sons, Ltd., 83, Balham-hill, S.W.12, £25,642; (2) *W. Nicholson & Son (Leeds), Ltd., 11, Well-court, E.C.4, £5,054.

Hornsey.—Rebuilding 21, Princes-ave. Hammett & Norton (AA.), 29, Sackville-st., W.1: *W. W. Rowney & Co., Ltd., 32, Great James-st., W.C.1.

Ilford.—6 houses at Aragon-dr. Philip G. Lees (L.), 3, Cherrydown-ave., E.4: *A. Smith & Sons, Hollylodge, Fencepiece-rd., Barking-side.

Jarrow.—Alterations to factory at Bede estate for British Celanese, Ltd. Architects, Cackett, Burns Dick & McKellar, 21, Ellison-pl., Newcastle-on-Tyne: *Middleton & Co., Ltd., Blackpool.

Kentish Town.—Conversion of 116, Torriano-ave. into flats. Daydon Griffiths (F.), 12, Nottingham-pl., W.1: *A. E. Valentine, 39, Chalk Farm-rd., N.W.1.

Kentish Town.—Conversion of 103, Gaisford-st. into flats. Daydon Griffiths (F.), 12, Nottingham-pl., W.1: *E. H. Bowles, Ltd., 10, Highgate High-st., N.6.

Lanarks.—Weaving mill at Shottskirk-rd., Shotts, for Francis Sumner & Co. (1920), Ltd., Wren Nest Mills, Glossops, Derbys. Gavin Paterson & Son, architects, 6, Cadzow-st., Hamilton: *G. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., 12, Chester-st., Edinburgh, 3, civil engineering; *John Train & Co., Ltd., 30, George-sq., Glasgow, C.2, building.

Leeds.—Extension of garage at Tong-rd., Armley, for Heaps Motor Tours, 73, Park-la., Leeds. Albert Binks, A.I.A.A., architect, Town Hall-chbrs., Morley: *J. W. Binks & Sons, Ackroyd-st., Morley, Yorks.

Leeds.—2 blocks and weaving shed at Torridon for Wood Industries Research Association. P. T. Runton & Co., architects, District Bank-chbrs., Bradford: *Holst & Co., Ltd., St. Paul's-st., Leeds 1 (one block).

L.C.C.—Contracts exceeding £2,500 in value placed by London County Council during the period ended July 29, 1948:—

For the repair of war damage at Streatham Girls' Secondary School, A. J. Dunning & Sons (Weyhill), Ltd., Woolwich; for adaptation of "Cookham Dene," "Mountfield" and "Fairlight," Chislehurst, Kent, for use as hostels by Avery Hill training college, Eltham, Herbert Richardson & Sons, Ltd., Dartford, Kent; for adaptation of classrooms to form a kitchen and stores at Holden-st. school (Battersea, S.), D. R. Martin & Son, Ltd., Deptford.

London.—Conversion of No. 2, Kenton-st., W.C.1, into flats. Daydon Griffiths (F.), 12, Nottingham-pl., W.1: *F. Andrews, 22, Gordon-st., W.C.1.

London (Admiralty).—Portsmouth, H.M. Dockyard, construction of store, Warings (Contractors), Ltd., London-rd., Portsmouth. Gosport, R.N.A.S., repairs to roller shutters and hangar doors, Geo. M. Carter (Erectors), Ltd., Westminster-chbrs., 7, Victoria-st., London, S.W.1.

London (Air Ministry).—Contracts to value of £500 or over for week ended July 24:—Painting work: Arnold Sharrocks, Ltd., Rochdale, Lancs. Building work: Ringmer Building Works, Ltd., Ringmer, nr. Lewes, Sussex.

¶London (M.O.W.).—Contracts placed by M.O.W. during week ended July 24:—

London: Conduit-way School, Willesden, N.W.10, temporary school buildings, Wm. Hamilton & Co. (Civil Engineers), 20, Pill-st., Kensington. *Berks:* The Canteen for temporary office buildings, Reading, extensions, Collier & Catley, Ltd., St. Mary's-butts, Reading. St. Luke's Secondary Modern School, Maidenhead, temporary school classroom, Y. J. Lovell & Son, Ltd., Marsham-la., Gerrards Cross. *Cornwall:* N.A.B. Polish Dependants' Camp, St. Mawban, nr. Newquay, adaptations, etc., W. Trathen, Green-la., Redruth. *Co. Durham:* School, Framwellgate Moor, additional classrooms, Isaac Berriman, Fencehouses, Co. Durham. *Glam.:* Senior School, Porthcawl, temporary school buildings, Joseph Evans & Hellyar, Newton Joinery Works, Porthcawl. C/E. School, Bryncock, Blaen Rhondda, school kitchen and dining-room, A. Davies & Son (Bldrs.), Ltd., Alltwen Hill, Alltwen, Pontardawe. *Hampshire:* Senior School, Alton, school kitchen and dining-room, Crosby & Co., Lion Works, Farnham Surrey. *Kent:* M.N.I. Office, Princes-rd. and Lawfield-st., Dartford, office buildings, Kent & Sussex Contractors, Ltd., 109, Station-rd., Sidcup. *Lancs:* R.O.F., Wigan, 4 Airey houses, J. B. Brooke & Sons, 264, Manchester-rd., Huddersfield. *Lincs:* Secondary Modern School, Carr-la., Grimsby, school kitchen and dining-room, S. Cartledge & Son, Ltd., 507, Welsby-st., Grimsby. *Middx.:* Orange Hill School, Abbots-rd., Hendon, temporary school buildings, Stanley Hugh Leach, Ltd., Lawrence House, St. Margarets-rd., Twickenham. North-road Primary School, Meadow-rd., Southall, dining-room and scullery, George Mose & Co., Ltd., Cranleigh-wharf, Lady Margaret's-rd., Southall. *Midlothian:* M.O.W. Temporary Store Building, Lighthill, Edinburgh, building, John Crow & Sons, 3, Coates-pl., Edinburgh. *Northumberland:* Ashington Mining School, Northumberland, classrooms, J. Campbell Smith, 2, Cross-st., Amble. *Nottingham:* Polish Dependants' Camp, Doddington, repairs and adaptations, John T. Gresty, Ltd., Willaston, nr. Nantwich. *Shropshire:* C/E. School, Burwarton, temporary school building, Lacey Bros., Adam-st., Kidderminster. *Staffs:* M.N.I., 17, Bird-st., Lichfield, alterations and adaptations, J. R. Deacon, Ltd., Lombard-st., Lichfield. Middleton County Modern School, Burslem, temporary school building, H. Grant & Son, Hickman-st., Newcastle. *Sussex:* P.O and Telephone Exchange, Bognor Regis, alterations and additions, L. F. Richardson, Ltd., 145, St. Pancras, Chichester. *Isle of Wight:* M.N.I., Broadlands, Newport, adaptations, repairs and additions, Frank Batty & Smith, Ltd., East-st., Ryde. *Yorks:* C/E School, Burley-in-Wharfedale, kitchen and dining-room, Dunhill Bros., Bridge Works, Selby-rd., Leeds. East Moor Camp, Yorks, conversion of camp for E.V.W., Geo. Wimpey & Co., Ltd., Orchard House, Wellburn Park, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

London (War Dept.).—Works contracts placed by War Dept. for week ended July 24:—

Cumberland: Miscellaneous work, Brown Fraser & Co., Ltd., North Berwick, East Lothian.

Shropshire: Painting work, F. Labbett & Sons, Nottingham.

Westmorland: Miscellaneous work, W. R. Sayer, Kirkby Stephen.

Yorks: Building work, Wm. Birch & Sons, Ltd., York.

Lurgan.—Extension to factory at Lurgan by Northern Ireland Government, for United Kingdom Optical Co., Ltd., Bittacy-hill, Mill Hill, N.W.7. Ernest Reid & Partners, architects, 20, College-gdns., Belfast: *Stewart & Partners, Ormeau-rd., Belfast; *Portadown Foundry, Ltd., Portadown, steelwork.

Luton.—Houses at Farley Hill estate for B.C. F. Oliver, A.M.I.C.E., B.S.: *H. C. Janes, Ltd., High Town-rd., Luton, £31,564; *Hex Building Co., Ltd., 109, Stuart-st., £5,237; *F. A. Goodyear & Son, 743, Dunstable-rd., £13,093; *W. L. Carter, Woodbury Hill, £7,855.

Manchester.—Alterations and additions at "Seaxfield," Wythenshawe-rd., Northenden, for F. Faulkner: *Smith & Allcock, Ltd., 471, Chester-rd., Old Trafford, Manchester 16.

Manchester.—Additions to works at Vaughan-st., Ardwick, for Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd.: *Donald Macdonald, Ltd., 607, Stretford-rd., Trafford Bar, Manchester 16.

Manchester.—Branch bank and flat at Moston-la., Moston, for Manchester and Salford Trustee Savings Bank, 30, Booth-st.: *Thos. Scott (Manchester), Ltd., 12, Atherton-st., Quay-st., Manchester 3.

Park-lane.—Conversions to 128, Park-la., W.1. R. Seifert (F.), 28, Great Ormond-st., W.C.1: *Stovells, Winnington-rd., N.W.3.

Rotherham.—Kitchens and dining-rooms at Ferham and Badsley Moor-rd. schools for T.C. F. J. Manson, B.Eng., A.M.Inst.C.E., B.E., Municipal Offices, Howard-st.: *Parkin (Rotherham), Ltd., Bawtry-rd., Whiston, Rotherham, £6,335.

Scottish Special Housing Association, Ltd.—Commitments entered into: (a) Contracts placed June 15 to July 14:—

(i) Site Servicing.

Barclay-st., Cowdenbeath (22 Weir "Paragon"), R. E. Ballantine, Markinch, boundary fencing; Coalgate Park, Tranent (100 trad.), R. Small & Sons, Tranent, boundary fencing; Tillicoultry (104 Atholl), Jas. Strang & Sons, Polmont, fencing of site.

(ii) House Erection.

Dalneigh, Inverness (74 traditional), Carron Co., Falkirk, supply and build in 74 living-room fireplaces with boiler; ditto 74 bedroom fireplaces; ditto. Falside, Bathgate (76 traditional), Park & Thomson, Croft-st., Dalkeith, ¾ in. concrete screeding on ground floors of 76 houses. West End, Armadale (130 traditional),

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Park & Thomson, Croft-st., Dalkeith, ditto 130 houses. Belmont-rd., Ayr (200 traditional) Western Products, Ltd., 103, Northinch-st., Glasgow, floor finish; Hayshead, Arbroath (218 traditional), W. G. Walker & Sons (Edin.), Ltd., Duff-st., Edinburgh, floor finish. Dalneigh, Inverness (126 traditional), Ian M. Hastie, 107, Castle-st., Inverness, painter; Balloch (10 traditional), Murray Electricians, Ltd., Alexandria-ave., Prestwick. Park-rd., South Bishopbriggs (2 traditional), ditto Newton-ave., Elderslie (18 traditional), ditto. Rowallan-drive, Kilmarnock (4 traditional), ditto. Knockbuckle-rd., Kilmacolm (4 traditional), ditto. Somerset-ave., Hamilton (6 traditional), ditto. Cairnhill-rd., Airdrie (10 traditional), Andrew Findlay, Alexander-st., Airdrie, electrical installation. Drumpellier-ave., Coatbridge (6 traditional), ditto. Tullibody, No. 3 (108 Atholl), Alloa Corporation, Alloa, gas services. Cadder-rd., Glasgow (110 Weir "Quality"), Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Iron Works, Coatbridge, fencing. Cadder-rd., Glasgow (110 Weir "Quality"). Braithwaite & Co. (Structural), Ltd., Great Bookham, Surrey, piping for water tower. Whitehills, Aberdeenshire (4 traditional), Leslie Gordon, Keithhall-rd., Inverurie, roughcast. Rowrandles, Aberdeenshire (2 traditional), ditto. Woodend, Aberdeenshire (6 traditional), ditto. Comrie, Fife (68 traditional, Jas. C. Thomson (Castleblair), Ltd., Dunfermline, plasterwork on 34 houses. Danderhall, Midlothian (60 traditional), Jas. Miller & Partners, Ltd., Edinburgh, plumber work (additional). Danderhall, Midlothian (60 traditional), Jas. Miller & Partners, Ltd., Edinburgh, plumber work (additional) and joiner work. Balloch (10 traditional), Dougall & Co., Ltd., Glasgow-rd., Dumbarton, all trades. Drumpelier-ave., Coatbridge (6 traditional). S.W. Scotland Regional Electricity Board, electricity services. Cairnhill-rd., Airdrie (10 traditional), ditto. Rowallan-drive, Kilmarnock (4 traditional), Jas. Rome & Sons, Woodstock-st., Kilmarnock, all trades (extension of contract 2/366).

Southgate.—9 shops and 18 flats at Princess Parade, Green Lanes. A. J. Fowles (F.), Burlescombe-rd., Thorpe Bay, Essex: *Whyatt (Builders), Ltd., Ravenstone-st., Balham, S.W.12.

South Shields.—Erection of Harton Downhill and Marsden-rd. school for E.C. Architect: Howard Hill, 10, Winchester-st., South Shields. Quantity Surveyor: C. E. Laurie, 75, King-st., South Shields: *G. Bailey, Ltd., King-st., South Shields, £108,806 (in lieu of tender withdrawn).

Stockton-on-Tees.—Extensions to Corporation Quay and erection of warehouse for T.C. G. Cowan, B.E. *W. G. Turriff, Ltd., Leamington Spa, £83,694 (revised tender).

Swansea.—220 "No Fires" houses at Penlan and Gendros, for B.C.: *Geo. Wimpey & Co., Ltd.

Tynemouth.—Four police houses for T.C. D. M. O'herlihy, B.E., 19, Howard-st., North Shields: *Gill & Nicholson, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

West Bromwich.—28 houses at Spouthouse-la. for T.C. H. Schofield, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., B.S., Town Hall: *Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd., Uttoxeter Old-rd., Derby, £35,690.

Westminster.—Repairs to 8-14, Douglas-st., for Army and Navy Stores, Ltd. A. H. Wood, Staff Architect, 10, Artillery-row, S.W.1: *Speirs, Ltd., 66, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

Westminster.—Block of offices at 11-12, Buckingham Gate. Sydney Clough, Son & Partners, architects, 115, Park-st., W.1: *John Howard & Co., Ltd., 13, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1.

Willesden.—30 flats at Chichester-rd. and 20 houses at Conley-rd. for B.C. J. C. Morris, A.M.I.C.E., B.S., Town Hall, Dyne-rd., N.W.6: *Norman Sinclair, Ltd., Uxbridge-rd., Hayes, £49,909 (30 flats); *Rice Bros., Watford (20 houses).

Wimbledon.—12 flats at Pelham-rd. site for B.C.: *F. W. Flowitt & Co., Ltd., 75, Bellenden-rd., S.W.15.

Wokingham.—6 cottages at Crazies Hill, Wargrave, with some site works, for R.D.C. Eric G. V. Hives (L.), 3, Cork-st., Reading. Quantities by Henry Cooper & Sons, 6, Forbury, Reading: *Y. J. Lovell & Son, Ltd., 35, High-st., Marlow, Bucks, £10,845.

Woolwich.—112 dwellings (contracts 5a and 5b) at Coldharbour Farm estate, for B.C.: *Direct labour.

Workington.—12 houses at Westfield estate for Workington Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Moss Bay. Oldfield, Simpson & Saul (L.), National Provincial Bank-chbrs.: *J. Twiname, Hill Crest, Brigham, Cockermouth, Cumberland, £15,528.

Wrotham.—Modulation station for B.B.C. M. T. Tudsbery, C.B.E., M.I.C.E., Corporation's chief civil engineer, Broadcasting House, Portland-place, W.1: *Gee Walker & Slater, Ltd., 100, Park-la., W.1.

York.—7 old people's dwellings and 4 shops at Muncaster estate, for T.C. Chas. J. Minter, O.B.E., City E. & A.: *R. J. Pukeyn & Sons, York, £7,175 (7 old people's dwellings): *F. Bilton & Co., Herts, £7,014 (4 shops).

York.—Painting for houses, for City Council: ‡Bellerbys, Ltd., £4,648 (415); ‡Dodsworth (York), Ltd., £4,233 (367); ‡A. E. Dawson, £1,887 (222).

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